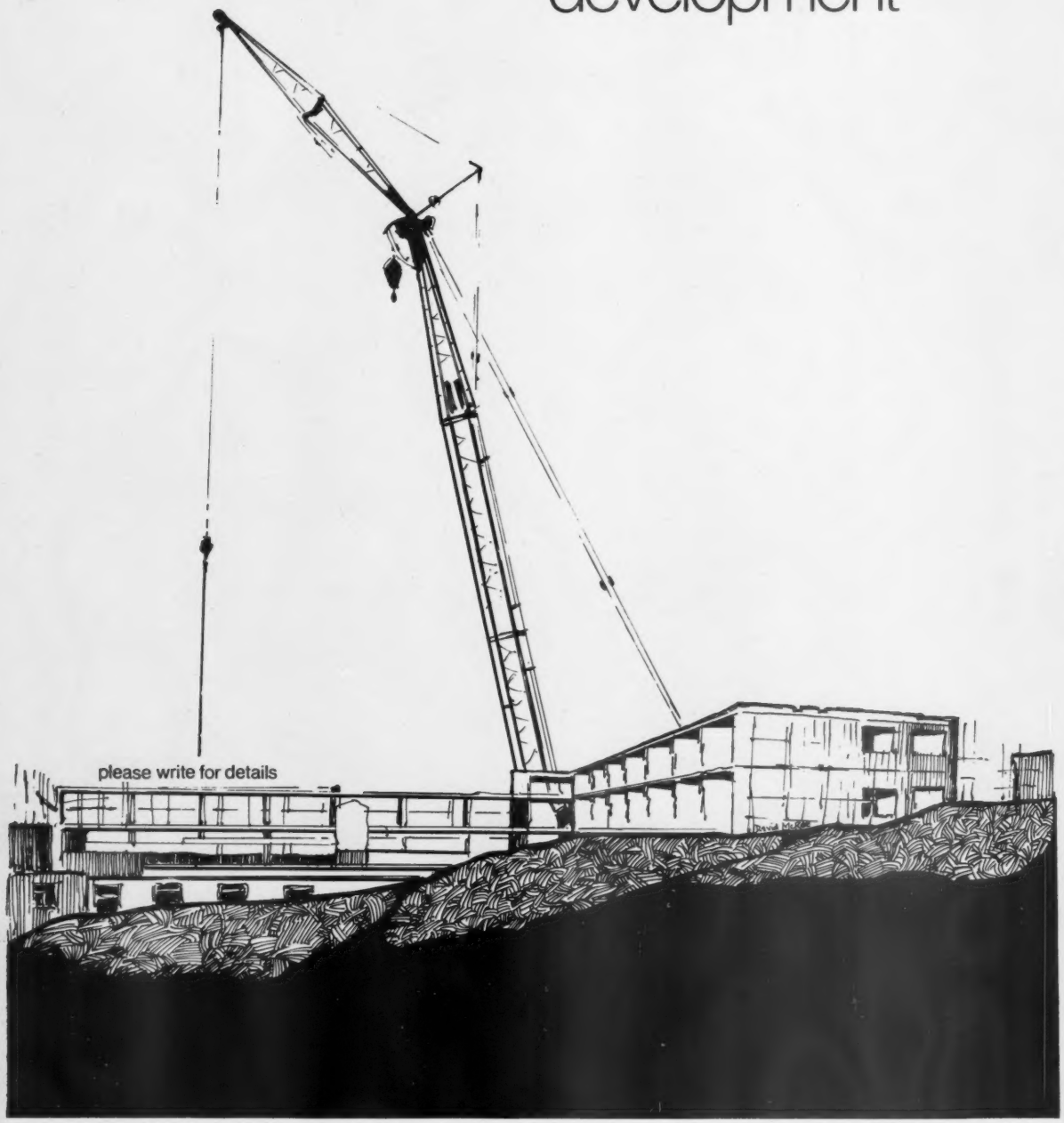
Trade and Industry

4 July 1974 10p

Offshore opportunities

Oldham invites industrial and commercial development



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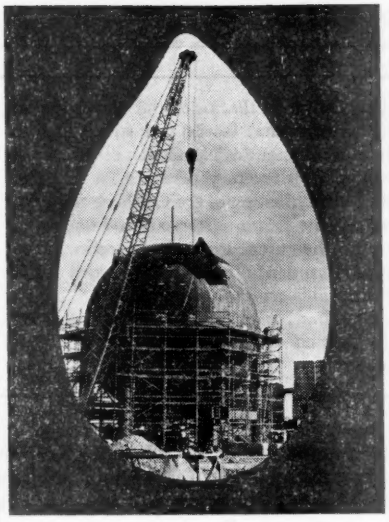

Offshore opportunities . . . Construction by the Motherwell Bridge Group of a giant flotation tank, two of which will float out leg sections for production platforms in the Forties North Sea oilfield. The cover also shows construction of a tank for ballast water to be pumped ashore from tankers coming into the Firth of Forth terminal, and work on board BP's drilling platform Sea Quest, built by Harland and Wolff. Support of British industry by the Offshore Supplies Office is outlined in a special article.

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Britain

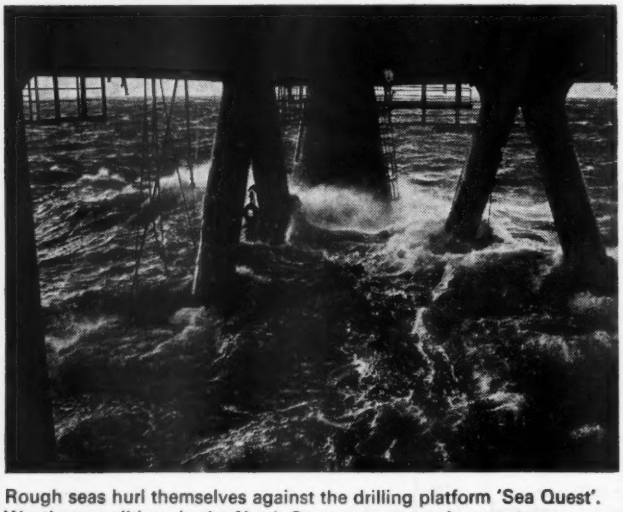
The Offshore Supplies Office

Helping UK industry prosper in the £500m p.a. offshore market

The North Sea oil sector demands a rate of investment that is unprecedented – and there is evidence to suggest that this activity, far from tailing off rapidly, will remain at a high level for some time to come. This expectation was underlined by the forecasts of oil production and reserves in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea published by the Department of Energy in May; these give a clear indication of the levels of industrial activity which will be necessary if these forecasts are to be realised.

Since the first exploratory work started (in 1964, in the southern basin of the North Sea) about £1,000 million had been invested by the oil companies in the quest for oil and gas on the United Kingdom sector of the Continental Shelf by the end of 1973. The quest is by no means over; although substantial reserves of hydrocarbons have now been established, the incentive to continue exploring for oil within the 589 blocks currently under licence remains as compelling as ever. This exploratory work, together with the huge investments which are necessary to establish oil production facilities in those blocks where oil has now been discovered, is today calling for expenditure of about £500 million per annum. On the basis of existing discoveries alone, investment in the North Sea oil sector can be expected to continue at a comparable level for at least the rest of this decade.

The business opportunities generated by such levels of spending are far reaching. There are few sectors of industry which are not called upon to contribute to this very substantial effort. Inevitably, the greatest involvement is on the part of the heavy engineering, shipbuilding and construction industries, but firms operating in a large number of other industries, including the service industries, also have a vital role to play if the full potential of North Sea oil is to be realised. At one end of the technology spectrum oil exploration and production is today employing progressively sophisticated techniques requiring advanced computer technology and electronic equipment and control systems. At the other, but no less important, end of the scale certain more familiar service industries such as catering and in-house entertainment services have an essential role to play in providing the facilities that are necessary to enable men to live on remotely situated platforms.



Rough seas hurl themselves against the drilling platform 'Sea Quest'. Weather conditions in the North Sea are amongst the worst experienced anywhere by the international offshore oil industry.

The Offshore Supplies Office is the principal Government agency responsible for ensuring that British industry is able to participate fully in the development of North Sea oil. In April of this year Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Energy, announced a substantial strengthening of the Offshore Supplies Office and the transfer of its headquarters from London to Glasgow. This new and heightened emphasis reflects the importance which the Government attaches to the work of the Offshore Supplies Office. This article describes how, against the background of a booming North Sea oil sector, the OSO can help British firms participate fully in this lucrative but highly competitive market.

Difficulties of entering the market

The prospects for those firms which can successfully establish themselves in this market are good. But it is for this very reason that international competition is fierce. When exploration in the North Sea began American firms enjoyed a particular advantage. Like the international oil scene, offshore oil related industries are American dominated. Because the first offshore oil was discovered in the early post-war years off the coasts of Texas and Louisiana, firms local to those areas have been able to establish a 30-year lead in terms of experience and expertise over their (British) rivals and have established close working relationships with their oil company customers. However, a new emphasis is emerging. The offshore projects in the North Sea are very much more major civil and mechanical engineering tasks than they are oil projects. The special position of American industry is not therefore of such significance; this country has developed its capability and experience in such projects, and must grasp its opportunity to apply its ability in this field.

Because of the very large sums involved, oil companies and their main contractors are particularly concerned to avoid delays to their work programmes which might be caused by late delivery or poor performance of equipment. There is thus a natural tendency for them to deal with those suppliers who have already demonstrated their ability to 'deliver the goods' on time and to specification. If this tendency were allowed to develop unchecked, there would exist a serious risk that British suppliers would not be given a fair opportunity to compete.

The aims of OSO

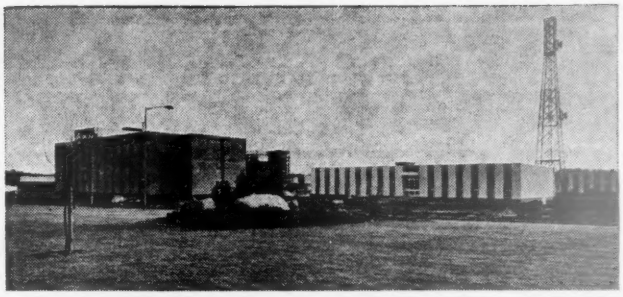
The Offshore Supplies Office (OSO) was created in January 1973 to overcome this situation. It was set up following a Government commissioned report by the International Management Engineering Group (IMEG). This concluded, *inter alia*, that, left to itself, British industry might win one-third of the then estimated £300 million per annum offshore market but that, with help, it could double its share. OSO

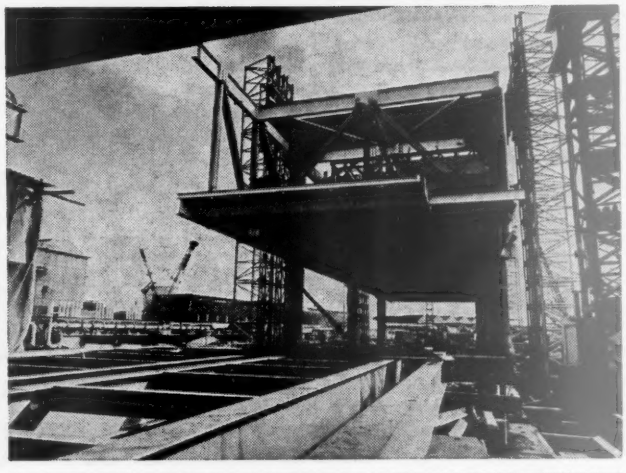
was created to offer that help. It does this by pursuing two principal aims. These are:
(a) to ensure that British firms are given a fair and equal opportunity to tender for North Sea oil-related contracts;
(b) to help to create an indigenous oil-related expertise, particularly in Scotland and the developing regions of Britain, which will bring benefit to this country not only in the context of the North Sea but in other sectors of the United Kingdom Continental Shelf and in all parts of the world where offshore technologies may be in demand.

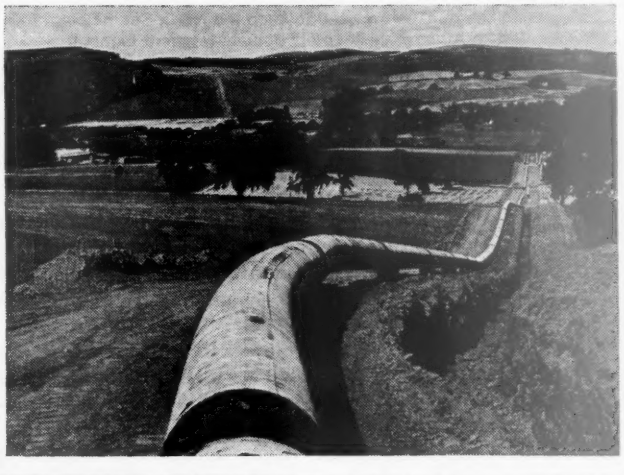
OSO does not exist to obtain preferential treatment for British firms or to shield them from the cold winds of international competition. Its main purpose is to ensure that United Kingdom companies are allowed the same opportunities as their foreign competitors. The onus for making the most of these opportunities remains firmly with the companies.

One of the main tools for ensuring that the 'full and fair' opportunity requirement is in practice adhered to is the quarterly returns which offshore operators are required to submit to OSO. These returns show operators' purchases, their origins and an explanation supporting decisions to purchase from abroad. OSO is thereby able to assess the extent to which British industry is being given an opportunity to bid for whatever business is on offer.

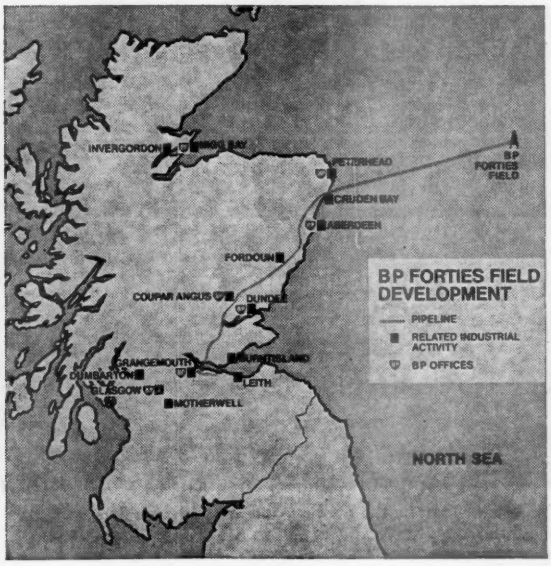
OSO has on its staff a number of specialists – audit engineers – whose job it is to analyse the operators' quarterly returns and to take up with operators specific situations which suggest that British firms have not been given a full and fair opportunity to bid for work.

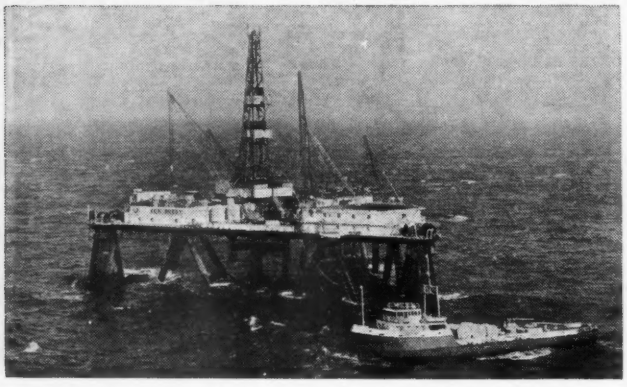






The first commercial oil from Britain's sector of the North Sea to arrive by pipeline is expected to come from BP's Forties field in August 1975. The economic effect of offshore oil production extends well beyond the sea drilling platform, as these pictures illustrate. Employment for many types of worker is provided by the operations headquarters for BP's North Sea activities at Dyce, near Aberdeen (top) : a radio aerial for maintaining contact with the production platforms in the Forties field can be seen on the right of this picture. The second picture shows deck modules for Forties platforms under construction in Foster Wheeler-John Brown's yard at Dumbarton, just one of the numerous firms involved in the building and equipping of such platforms. Land, as well as sea, pipelines are needed to carry the crude oil from the production platforms to the refineries. The picture on the right shows the pipeline which is to carry Forties oil from Cruden Bay to the Grangemouth refinery in the area of Elcho Castle, Kinfauns, Perthshire : the area is landscaped after the pipe has been buried. The sketch map reproduced below (left) indicates the industrial and employment benefits to Scotland that North Sea oil exploration is producing. Also below (right) can be seen the first section of BP's submarine pipeline from the Forties field being brought ashore at Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire.





Both air and sea transport is used to keep the North Sea oil platforms serviced. British Airways' helicopters operate frequent flights to platforms; the one shown here is taking on board an off-going crew from the submersible drilling platform 'Staflo'. The other picture shows a supply ship alongside the platform 'Sea Quest'.

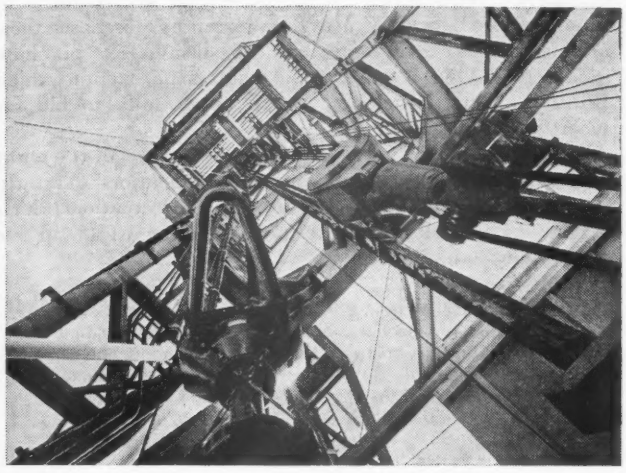
The size and scope of the offshore market is so large that there is opportunity for firms of all sizes to participate. It is certainly not an area in which there is room only for the large company. For example, there are about 55 major contractors involved in North Sea oil related activities, 800 sub-contractors and approximately 2,000 other companies supplying this diverse market.

The diversity of this market creates its own problems: the biggest of these is the problem of identification between potential customer and supplier. The OSO's policy is therefore to seek to secure the participation of United Kingdom-controlled companies in the major activities of managing contractors and principal senior contractors. To help overcome this problem, OSO co-operated closely with IPC in the production of the recently published 'Petroleum Times 1974 Guide to British Offshore Suppliers'. The guide will be of valuable assistance to buyers seeking sources of equipment, and to suppliers and sub-contractors seeking to identify a demand for the products and services they are able to supply.

As a Government agency, OSO is able to discuss on an impartial and confidential basis suggestions for oil-related opportunities put forward by businessmen. With its unique knowledge of the market OSO is able to assess these suggestions and, where appropriate, is able to effect introductions between interested parties who might not normally have an opportunity of coming together.

In a similar vein, OSO is able to direct businessmen to suitable sources of finance and maintains close liaison with City institutions, who are able to assess the needs of firms wishing to enter or develop their positions within the offshore market.

The Offshore Supplies Office's expertise made it the centre of activity in ensuring that goods for the offshore market stayed in production during the national fuel emergency. Although the staff were already heavily pressed in fulfilling the remit they had been given as a result of the IMEG Report they took on this additional task, which involved not only advising on the licensing of companies to operate more than a three-day week, but also helping to maintain supplies to the offshore market where the national cutback in production had led to shortages. This second aspect of the problem also had to be considered in the light of the reduction of supplies of crude oil both for fuel and for use as feedstock in the petrochemical and plastics industries. The exercise was extremely useful in establishing which companies were involved in the offshore market and, perhaps just as important, where they were. There were even companies further down the line of supply who did not know that they were in the offshore market until their customers complained. This was significant in that it established that the offshore market was a lot wider than had been thought.



A neck-craning look up the drilling mast of the drilling platform 'Sedco K'.

Steel galore is needed by the offshore industry. Shown here is casing in the Waterloo Quay stockyard of British Steel Corporation's Tubes Division at Aberdeen.

Financial assistance

OSO is responsible for administering a system of interest relief grants for firms engaged in the offshore market. This is designed to reduce the cost of credit obtained to finance the supply of United Kingdom goods and services to the United Kingdom Continental Shelf where ECCD facilities do not apply. The current rate of interest relief is 3 per cent and the system applies to contracts of £100,000 or more. The scheme has been devised under the provisions of Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972. Full details of this scheme are available on application to OSO.

In addition, OSO has access to the funds available under the Industry Act 1973 for selective financial assistance to companies. Projects in Assisted Areas can be promoted under Section 7 (operated through the Department of Industry regional organisation); and projects elsewhere can be helped under Section 8 if they are judged to be in the national interest. OSO collaborates closely with the Department of Industry, both with the regional offices and with headquarters to promote the cases for financial assistance for oil-related projects.

Research and development

Within its broad responsibility for the Government's industrial strategy for offshore supplies, OSO is concerned to see that the necessary research and development is undertaken and the results commercially exploited by United Kingdom industry. It therefore works closely with the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board (SMTRB) which is responsible for determining, subject to Ministers' approval, the balance and objectives of the Government's programme of expenditure in this field. Specifically OSO has recently set up a joint Government/industry working party (to report back to SMTRB) with the aim of identifying those areas of commercial opportunity which will be open to United Kingdom industry worldwide in the period 1978-85, and in which new technological developments will have a significant part to play in contributing to industry's ability to compete.

One of the numerous components which go to make a drilling platform – a Ruston gas turbine generating set being lifted into a module which will form part of a platform for Shell's Auk field.

The Offshore Supplies Office of the Department of Energy can be contacted at: Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1 (tel. 01-222 7000), or Pegasus House, 375 West George Street, Glasgow (tel. 041-221 0971), or through any regional office of the Department of Industry (*see page 35*).

Entering the offshore market: some basic questions

If you are considering selling a product to the multi-million pound a year offshore market, you must think about the basic questions set out here. They have been prepared in the light of experience to help you focus on a limited number of key points. When you can be sure of the answers to these questions you will know whether you are equipped to get into the offshore market straight away, or what you need to enable you to enter the market.

Marketing

1 What product can you provide which the market needs?
2 What is the total market for this product, now and in the future?
3 Who are the American suppliers of this product? Are there others worldwide?
4 How much business can you aim to get?

Selling

1 Have you really done your homework so that you can talk to your customers in their language and prove to them you understand their problems?
2 What sort of company buys your product? How often?
3 Where is the buying decision really taken?
4 How would you demonstrate your credibility as a supplier, particularly in respect of:
   (a) design?
   (b) ability to make on time and to the quality required?
   (c) after sales service?

Design

1 Are you sure that the standards you are working to, whether BSI, API or ASTM, are up to date and adequate for the industry's needs?
2 Are your design staff familiar with the difficult conditions in which the product has to live? Have they talked to the men who will actually use your product?

Manufacturing

1 How will you measure up to the 'vendor appraisal system' which your potential customer will expect you to satisfy?
2 Have you manning arrangements to allow 24-hour working if needed – to recover lost time, on urgent breakdown work, etc.?
3 Is your quality standard really adequate and approved by the appropriate authorities? Are you getting it at the right cost?
4 Do your management and workforce realise the cost of delay to the oil company and operators?
5 Have you taken steps to ensure sound industrial relations? Can you demonstrate this to your potential customers?

Service

1 Who will provide the 24-hour, 365-day service link for your customers?
2 Do you provide adequate back-up stocks of spares?
3 Have you a service engineer who can go anywhere at short notice and really trouble shoot?

Finance

1 How will the cash flow required by your offshore oil project be financed? What assistance is available from commercial or government sources?
2 Will offshore projects be properly reported on and controlled?

Home News

Higher energy costs and their implications for British industry

A major study* of the impact of higher energy prices on British industry and upon the economy was published by the National Economic Development Office on 1 July. The report is the first to examine the implications of high oil prices on individual industries.

The report examines the impact not only on the direct costs of industry but also on demand, which is harder to assess but probably more significant. Ronald McIntosh, Director General of the National Economic Development Office, in a foreword says 'If people have less to spend and have to pay more for heating, lighting and transport, they will reduce their expenditure on other things. This will have important effects on investment and the materials industries as well as on manufacturers of consumer goods and providers of services.'

The report deals specifically with nearly 50 industries which account for over 80 per cent of manufacturing output and around 60 per cent of gross domestic product.

Industry has not yet fully taken into account all the effects of the increased energy prices and has most recently been concerned primarily with continuity of supply and increasing labour and material costs rather than energy costs. While it is true that large increases in oil prices do not lead to equivalent increases in final product prices as energy and transportation account for only a small proportion of costs for most products, industry will suffer from both higher costs and tighter markets. Not all companies will be able to pass on cost increases without any drop in volume of sales. Consumption is expected to grow about 1 per cent per annum more slowly than in recent years on account of energy alone. On the other hand the energy, export and capital goods sectors promise to be more buoyant as a result of the new energy situation. Opportunities for profitable expansion are indicated in the fields of energy supply and mechanical and constructional engineering, especially for certain OPEC countries.

The NEDO energy report shows industries likely to be worst affected by cost increases are chemicals, using oil-based feedstocks including fertilisers, cement and some other materials processing. Industries likely to be worst affected by reduced demand are motors and other consumer durables. The report analyses consumers' expenditure and covers food and non-durables, consumer durables and motoring from the view point of the supplying industries. It discusses the effects on investment and suggests that these will have a large impact on the engineering and construction industries.

Changes in the UK export market are examined. The report says that exports would have to increase from a trend growth rate of 5.5 per cent per annum between 1963 and 1972 to 7.9 per cent per annum at least, if the deficit on the balance of payments on current account is to be eliminated by 1978. This is 1.6 per cent per annum faster than would have been required for balance without the increases in the price of oil.

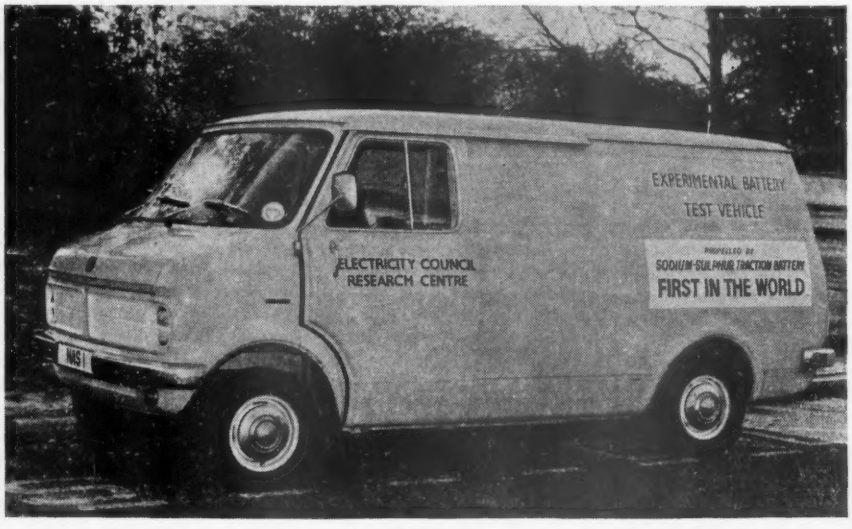
On slightly less optimistic assumptions, this could rise to a 2 per cent per annum increase – purely on account of energy. Opportunities to meet this target profitably exist, especially for the UK engineering industries, in supplying new equipment needed to meet the increasingly important oil and other energy industries in USA, Iran and Nigeria as well as in supplying infra-structure and consumers' goods.

The UK benefits from becoming herself a producer and exporter of increasingly valuable oil to a significant extent by 1977 and also by having an industrial structure and trading links which should be appropriate for the new trade created by the raised value of oil.

Practical methods of energy conservation are suggested and a more extended treatment of this topic is expected in the autumn. Throughout industry the general impression is that savings of 5-10 per cent in the total amount of energy used can be obtained by conservation measures.

The study contains also a section on transport which covers the effects of dearer oil on shipping, inland freight and passenger travel on business and for leisure by road, rail, sea and air.

* 'The increased cost of energy – the implications for UK industry,' HMSO, price £3.40 (available from HMSO on Tuesday, 2 July).



The Electricity Council and the Chloride Group have formed a joint research company, Chloride Silent Power Ltd., to develop the sodium sulphur battery which may revolutionise urban transport in the 1980s. They are sharing the cost of a £2 million four-year programme to develop technical and manufacturing know-how which the new company will license to Chloride operating companies and other companies worldwide. The first objective is to produce a number of production engineered batteries for Chloride's Silent Rider electric bus and urban delivery vehicle applications. The reduced weight of batteries on the new principle make possible a 120-mile range in traffic conditions, recharging taking only a few hours. Quantity production is expected early in the 1980s. The research company is currently working under the roof of the Electricity Council Research Centre at Capenhurst, Chester, where prototype batteries have been produced using ceramic beta-alumina tubes for the solid electrolyte – a technological breakthrough which has put Britain several years ahead of foreign competitors, it is believed. The 18 cwt van pictured has undergone successful tests, powered by a prototype 50 kWh sodium-sulphur battery.

Deep-water technology offers best prospects for UK offshore industry in 1980s

The progressive development of a United Kingdom capability to extract hydrocarbons from water depths of up to 2,000 m. (6,500 ft.) should lead to substantial commercial opportunities for United Kingdom industry in the period 1978-85.

This is the principal observation of a 12-man Working Party drawn from industry, Government and other organisations which is currently identifying the areas of technological development which will enable the United Kingdom to become a competitive force in the world-wide offshore market over this period.

To help the creation of this deep-water capability, the Working Party lists seven areas in which technological development should be encouraged as a matter of priority. These are:

1 buoyant and tension leg platforms which the Working Party considers are likely to be used in deeper water;
2 pipelaying and burying techniques;
3 offshore storage and tanker loading systems;
4 anchoring and mooring systems;
5 underwater working, including submersibles, diving repairs, underwater tools, etc.;
6 self-contained oilfield seabed systems – ie self-contained enclosed systems for the extraction and primary treatment on the seabed and transportation of oil and gas;
7 installation of platforms and equipment offshore.

The Working Party has also identified two areas which may offer United Kingdom industry important commercial opportunities in the short and medium terms, namely:

1 the development of methods, plant and equipment which would extend the present weather window which will become more restrictive as operations take place in more exposed locations which tend to go with deeper waters;
2 the development of the organisation and techniques for comprehensive maintenance and inspection projects offshore.

But the Working Party advises that development of the next generation of techniques and equipment must be based on experience gained operating in existing depths on the Continental Shelf using current technology. New developments should take place, therefore, as operations gradually extend into progressively deeper waters, and new requirements are identified.

These recommendations are contained in an interim report of the Working Party on Technology for Exploiting Offshore Oil and Gas. The report was submitted on 27 June as evidence by the Department of Energy to the Seabed Engineering Sub-Committee of the Select Committee on Science and Technology. Copies of the report are also to be made widely available as a discussion paper to industry, the universities and other interested organisations in the hope that it will stimulate interest in, and comment on, this area of future development.

Following publication of this interim report, the Working Party will go on to consider the details of the main items in its priority areas indicating, where possible, the potential market; and the means by which its recommendations may be implemented. Details will be contained in its final report.

The recommendations contained in the interim report, and those to be contained in the Working Party's final report, will be considered by the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board and by the Department of Energy.

Energy conservation programme

'Throw away energy must become a thing of the past,' said Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, on 26 June.

Mr. Varley, who was outlining the Government's energy conservation programme to the Association of British Science Writers at a luncheon in London, said: 'We cannot now afford many energy using practices that could, nine months ago, have been regarded as justifiable use of a plentiful and cheap resource.'

He said that we had moved into a world in which energy in all its forms was much more expensive in money and resources than only a year ago. In this changed situation Britain must develop its substantial indigenous resources. But we must also take a much stronger interest in the efficient use of energy. The Government considers worthwhile savings could be made in industry, in the home and in transport.

'Everywhere,' Mr. Varley said, 'we want to stimulate the question: is there an economic saving to be made here; a saving which will pay for itself?'

'The Government's programme of action includes:

- establishment of an Advisory Council on Energy Conservation (announced yesterday) (*see 'Parliament' page 17*)
- a programme of consultation with major engineering, trade institutes, fuel industries and interested bodies to stimulate greater action on energy economy
- seeking ways to help individual firms to get to grips with the more efficient use of energy
- encouraging the appointment in firms of someone with specific responsibility for the wise and careful use of energy
- amendments to the building regulations to double thermal insulation requirements in new homes
- consideration of the extent to which house improvement grants might be used to encourage higher standards of insulation
- extending the more efficient heating of Government buildings
- encouraging the better maintenance of motor vehicles
- exploring whether fuel consumption of vehicles could be more realistically and usefully measured
- promoting informed public debate with special encouragement to universities and professional institutions to include fuel efficiency more prominently in their syllabuses
- keeping in close touch with work on new and alternative sources of energy, including a feasibility study of wave power
- establishment of an 'energy thrift' committee by the Department of Industry to co-ordinate research and development work aimed at the more efficient use of energy in manufacturing industry
- a close look at the economics of the combined generation of heat and power
- an active role in international co-operation on energy conservation.'

Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, seen with some of 19 National Coal Board apprentices whom he entertained before they left recently to study mining technology in Germany.

UKAEA deputy chairman reappointed

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, has reappointed Frank Doggett as deputy chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for one year with effect from 1 July 1974.

New Chief Scientist at Department of Energy

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, has appointed Dr. Walter Marshall, a member of the AEA and director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, as Chief Scientist in the Department of Energy with effect from 1 July.

As Chief Scientist, Dr. Marshall will be responsible to Sir Jack Rampton, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Department of Energy, for scientific and technological advice on energy policy; for all technological research and development directly sponsored by the Department of Energy; and for the Department's interest in energy research and development more generally.

Dr. Marshall's appointment will be on a part-time basis and he will remain a Member of the Atomic Energy Authority and Director at Harwell. Sir John Hill, Chairman of UKAEA, will remain the Government's Chief Technical Adviser on Atomic Energy and, to avoid a conflict of interest, Dr. Marshall will not advise the Department on overall nuclear policy or on AEA matters unless he is specifically requested to do so.

Dr. Marshall will also advise the Secretary of State on his statutory duty in relation to the Research and Development programmes of the nationalised energy industries. He will therefore take over the chairmanship of the Advisory Council on Research and Development for Fuel and Power.

The Energy Technology Division of the Department of Energy, under Mr. L. H. Leighton, will report to Dr. Marshall as Chief Scientist.

'Britain must have more production platform sites' says Gavin Strang

The importance of establishing a platform production capability in Britain was emphasised on 25 June by Dr. Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of Energy, when he addressed the Forth Valley Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Strang, who was speaking in Falkirk said:

'There can be few in this audience, or indeed, anywhere in Scotland, who will not recognise North Sea oil as being potentially the most powerful force to influence our way of life. Precisely how we choose to harness this new force is a matter which has been receiving much detailed consideration by this Government. We have studied in depth the many complex issues involved and a statement on Government policy is to be made in the House of Commons next month before the Parliamentary Summer recess.

'I cannot, of course, anticipate what that statement may contain. Nevertheless, certain key issues can be easily identified. Let me remind you, first of all, of the scope and size of the North Sea oil scene. Since the first finds of oil in the Norwegian and UK sectors of the Continental Shelf in 1969 and 1970, there has been a complete transformation in the prospects for oil production. Ten discoveries in the UK Continental Shelf have now been declared commercial and many of the other promising finds already made are also likely to prove commercial after further appraisal. The significant discoveries so far made should contain enough reserves to support annual production of about 100 million tons by 1980. Perhaps I should emphasise here a point which has not been fully understood in some quarters – there is still a lot of oil to be discovered in the North Sea. Our policy on the rate of production in the 1980s and thereafter will, therefore, depend to a large extent on those future discoveries and the ultimate total magnitude of recoverable reserves.

'Time and again we have made clear our objectives relating to North Sea oil; to increase substantially the Government's share of the profits and to exercise effective control over the exploitation of this natural resource. We are determined that British industry, and particularly industry and work people in Scotland, should benefit to the greatest possible extent from the development of our offshore oil and gas.

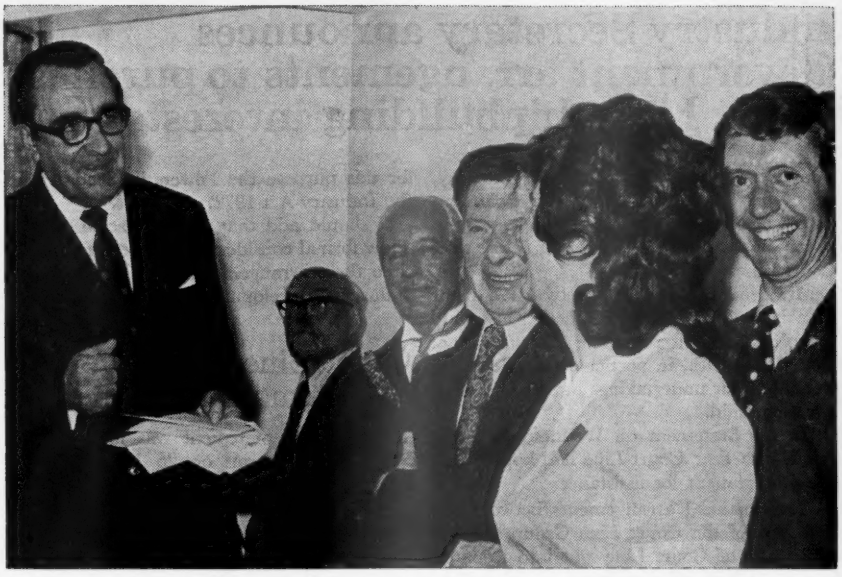
'I believe that one of the greatest challenges presented by North Sea oil lies in the creation of new jobs in Scotland. The challenge is to ensure that in harnessing North Sea oil we create the greatest number of jobs in areas where they are most needed. Already, since the end of 1970, over 14,000 new oil-related jobs have been created in Scotland and this number will continue to expand. Encouraging though this is, it is not enough. What the scale of benefits we have derived so far really shows is the size of the opportunities still to be taken. There are major areas of the offshore business where the UK is still not offering any competition at all. Orders representing millions of pounds worth of business and offers of jobs are slipping through our fingers because we are not competing effectively.

'Production platforms are perhaps the most difficult problem facing us in this area at the present time. We all know how complex and contentious planning questions of this kind can be. But I am convinced that British, and most particularly Scottish, industry must secure the lion's share of this vast new market. To get the oil out on time we must have the platforms and with each platform costing as much as £60 million and providing several hundred new jobs how can we afford to let them be built abroad? But to get the orders placed in Britain we simply *must* have some more sites. Of course we must avoid as far as possible damaging our beautiful countryside but I firmly believe that, so long as the public debate surrounding industrial development and its environmental impact goes on freely and unabated, we can ensure that we do not repeat in the 1970s the permanent environmental and social damage which followed in the wake of the decline of traditional industries built up in Scotland during the industrial revolution.

'The market for equipment and services on the UK Continental Shelf is now thought to have grown to nearly £500 million a year. Production platforms represent a vital segment of this market. Heavy lift crane ships, pipe-laying barges and drill ships are other areas where we are most anxious to develop a British capability. We also need to develop the new techniques which will be required to get the oil from deeper waters.

'The solutions to the problems are various

N.E.L.D.C.++++
TOMORROWS INDUSTRY CHOOSES THE NORTH EAST LANCASHIRE INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT AREA FOR ITS EXPANSION++ A WIDE RANGE OF FIRMS WITH HIGHLY TECHNICAL PROCESSES HAVE ALREADY SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE AREA++++
IF YOU ARE A TOMORROWS FIRM AND WISH TO LEARN SOMETHING TO YOUR ADVANTAGE,CONTACT: ++ BOB CHILDES, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, NORTH EAST LANCASHIRE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, TOWN HALL, PADIHAM, LANCASHIRE++++ TELEPHONE PADIHAM 71557/73005.++++++
N.E.L.D.C.++++ N.E.L.D.C++++ N.E.L.D.C.++++



Official openings of two more Small Firms Information Centres. Left: Gregor MacKenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, at the Nottingham centre. Right: Eric Heffer, Minister of State for Industry, after opening the North West centre at Manchester; with him is Mrs. Phyllis James, the Department of Industry's Regional Director.

and involve effort by both sides of industry and by the Government. We have already announced that the Offshore Supplies Office is to be expanded and its headquarters moved to Glasgow with the aim of ensuring that the Government machine is fully equipped to meet this challenge.

'North Sea oil presents British industry with a new and important market right on its doorstep. We have the chance to develop a major new industry to meet the needs of the offshore operator not only in the North Sea but in other waters throughout the world. The Government is determined to ensure that this opportunity is fully grasped.'

Small Firms Information Centres

Centre	Telephone	Freefone area	Freefone	Telex
Birmingham	021-643 3344	West Midlands	4054	337919
Bristol	294546	South West	9910	449650
Cardiff	396116	Wales	1208	497515
Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

Tony Benn sees IPD representatives

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and Eric Heffer, Minister of State for Industry, met representatives of the workforce of IPD (International Property Development (Industrial) Ltd.) of Kirkby in Lancashire on 25 June to discuss the situation created by the Government's decision that it was not possible to support IPD under the Industry Act. Present at the meeting were Jack Spriggs and Dick Jenkins on behalf of the workforce. Kilroy Silk, MP – and Harold King and Ray Elston of IPD were also present.

The Ministers offered to the workers involved an immediate feasibility study which would be undertaken on behalf of the workers and the Government designed to find ways and means by which employment could be maintained on a long term basis within a viable enterprise at the Kirkby plant, to report jointly to the workers and the Government in the hope that this might bring forward proposals to meet that need.

At the same meeting Mr. King in his management capacity referred to other proposals that might come forward and the Ministers gave an assurance that all proposals, that did not re-open the existing decision on supporting IPD, would be studied meanwhile in the hope that a solution might be found.

The Ministers made it clear that they would of course be ready to consider proposals made under the Industry Act for maintaining employment in the plant if such a scheme came forward as a result of the studies now being undertaken. Mr. King was asked to agree to give access to the plant and to information necessary for the purpose of the study.

Tribology course in Solihull

A one-day course in 'Rolling Element Bearings' sponsored by the National Centre of Tribology and the Department of Industry Midland area will be held at Solihull Civic Hall, Solihull, Warwickshire on 29 October. The aim of the course is to give comprehensive coverage to the most relevant aspects of rolling element bearings in their industrial applications. It will be a repeat of the highly successful Rolling Element Bearings course held in November 1971, and is aimed at helping the practising engineer.

Course fee, which includes luncheon and refreshments, is £16.50 inclusive of VAT. The programme and application forms are available from National Centre of Tribology, UK Atomic Energy Authority, Risley, Warrington, Lancs. WA3 6AT. (Tel: 0925 31244. ext. 2640 or 3522).

Price Commission action on oil prices

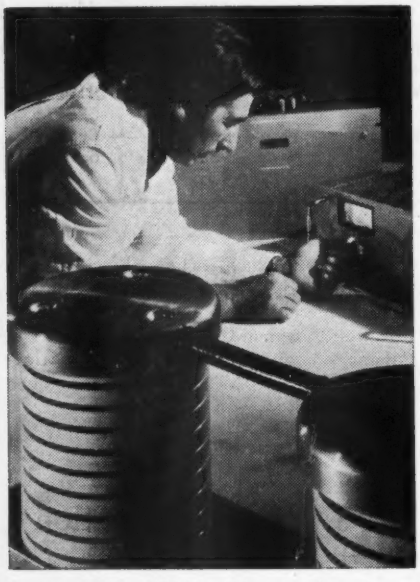
The Price Commission announced on 25 June that the latest quarterly returns of net profit margins show that a number of oil companies have been operating above their reference levels. Since the last price increases in petroleum products there have been further cost increases actually incurred which have not yet been reflected in prices and which would otherwise have justified further price increases. The Commission have agreed, in these circumstances, that the oil companies concerned should hold their prices at the present levels until the excess profits have been eliminated. The Commission believe that holding prices stable in this way for a further period of time, although costs have gone up, is in the best interests of the consumer.

NESDA publish survey of industrial land in N.E. Scotland

An up-to-date survey of industrial land available in North East Scotland has been compiled by the North East Scotland Development Authority (NESDA).

The survey published in the latest issue of NESDA's newsletter, *Northern Light*, shows that while there is pressure for land, particularly in the Aberdeen and Peterhead areas, there is still land available. The survey highlights the importance of Elgin, where 70 acres of industrial land are being developed and also draws attention to other locations in the Region where significant sites are available.

The survey also shows the considerable acreages which are being brought forward for development, and which will be available over the next year or so.



A new stabilised high-voltage supply system, designed and developed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, manufactured by Miles Hivolt Ltd., Shoreham, Sussex. Using Cockcroft-Walton disc-shaped modules, any number of which may be stacked together, the supply can produce 200 kilovolts at 1.4 kilowatts in steps of 8.33 kilovolts. Stabilised high-voltage power supplies are becoming increasingly important to industry. The semi-conductor markets of Europe Japan and the United States are dependent on ion beam generators which, in turn, rely upon power supplies. The electron beam now widely used for high-speed intricate machining also relies on safe and predictable power supplies. The Harwell unit is expected to find application in these and related fields.

Industry Secretary announces Government arrangements to purchase Court Line shipbuilding interests

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, on 1 July gave the House of Commons details of the Government's arrangements to purchase the entire shipbuilding interests of Court Line.

Mr. Benn had been asked by Mr. Arthur Blenkinsop (South Shields) whether he would make a statement regarding the position of Court Line Ltd., in particular in relation to its ship-repair undertakings in South Shields. Mr. Benn said.

'In my Statement on Wednesday, I told the House that Court Line had approached the Government for assistance.

'The financial arrangements between the members of the Court Line Group and the difficulties of Court Line put into jeopardy the operations of a number of important undertakings in the Group connected with shipbuilding, ship-repairing and marine engineering situated in the assisted areas. I have reached the conclusion, therefore, that the best way of assisting these undertakings to escape from this position is to purchase the entire shipbuilding, ship-repairing and marine engineering interests of Court Line as represented by Court Shipbuilders Ltd.

'Following further discussions with Court Line, the Government has agreed in principle to purchase outright the share capital of Court Shipbuilders for a consideration of £16 million. Court Line owe Court Shipbuilders £8 million. Court Line will repay £4 million of this debt to Court Shipbuilders immediately. We have decided to allow the balance of £4 million owed to Court Shipbuilders by Court Line to remain with Court Line for a short period.

'The National Westminster Bank has also agreed to make a parallel loan to Court Line Ltd. of a further £4 million. The terms and conditions of these two loans will be identical. A further condition will be that the assets of a number of the undertakings concerned, which had been charged to meet the debts of Court Line Ltd., will be released from these charges.

'The board of Court Line Ltd. has agreed to these arrangements which they are confident safeguard their holiday operations.

'The Government's primary concern in these arrangements has been to safeguard the employment of nearly 9,000 people employed in the assisted areas by Court Shipbuilders and its subsidiaries. Existing management will remain. A major modernisation scheme is in progress at Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Court Shipbuilders, and these arrangements will also allow this to continue without disruption. Court Shipbuilders Ltd., and its subsidiaries form a viable and profitable group and we intend that it should continue to be managed as a commercial operation.

'The arrangements for the acquisition of Court Shipbuilders Ltd., in the circumstances provide necessary financial assistance for undertakings in the Court Line Group in the assisted areas. Consequently, I will be using for this purpose the Powers in Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972.

'I should add that the time scale did not allow formal consideration to be given at the time these arrangements were made by the Industrial Development Advisory Board.'

Court Line request for Government assistance

The following statement was made in the House of Commons on 26 June by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry:

'As the House will know Court Line which owns shipyards and Clarksons and Horizon Tours have approached the Government for assistance to deal with financial difficulties which might have threatened employment in the shipyards and the order book for ships and the many hundreds of thousands of people now booked to go on holiday tours this summer.

'The Government are ready to acquire the entire shipbuilding and shiprepairing interests of Court Shipbuilders and consider that this should stabilise the situation in respect of Court Line's interests including the holidays booked for this summer. Further details are being worked out and I will make a fuller statement as soon as possible.'

Pacesetter Travel Limited

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him under Section 109 of the Companies Act 1967, has authorised two officers of his Department to make inquiries into the affairs of Pacesetter Travel Ltd.

Section 109 of the Companies Act 1967 empowers the Secretary of State to give directions requiring a company to produce books and papers of the company which his officers may specify and to obtain explanations of the entries therein.

New 'Skytrain' fares

The Civil Aviation Authority has approved an increase in the Laker Skytrain fares on the proposed service between Stansted and New York to £52 one-way westbound and $125 one-way eastbound to apply all year with no discounts for children over two years.

In granting the application to vary the Licence which was issued late in 1972 the Authority recognised that the proposed fare levels related to increased costs arising since that time. However, the validity of the new fares has been limited by the CAA to 31 December 1974 and will be subject to review this autumn when it is expected that a new pattern and levels of North Atlantic fares will be established following international consultations concerning this route.

The Skytrain service cannot be inaugurated until the US Government have issued the necessary authority and this is still awaited.

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 to 1973)

Additions and amendments to the Register
A list of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register between 1 April and 30 June is given below; the amendments are shown in italics.

'D' and 'F' Agreements
Also given below, headed 'D' and 'F' Agreements, is a schedule which brings up to date at 30 June 1974 particulars of these agreements which have been determined or varied.

A full explanation of the basis on which these two lists have been compiled, and the meaning of the symbols used, was published in *Trade and Industry* (page 22) on 3 January 1974.

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court
The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection may, on the representation of Director General of Fair Trading give directions under Section 9(2) of the Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. A further list is given below, headed as this paragraph is headed, of agreements in respect of which directions under that subsection have been given and are in force. The agreements are indicated in the Index to the Register by the symbol 'B'. Although these agreements are already included in the above-mentioned list of additions and amendments, they are shown separately under this heading for the benefit of readers.

Inspection of the Register
The Register may be inspected between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Director General
Office of Fair Trading
Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP

9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL

64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX

the fee for inspecting the Register is 50p per day, but if less than five agreements are inspected the fee is 10p for each agreement.

Indexes to the Register, one as published in *Trade and Industry* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

Additions and amendments to the register

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity		
	A		
460	Architectural metalwork	*add*	B 5/74
	B		
3782	Bacon pigs	*add*	E 6/74
3816	Bacon pigs		
3742	Bushings of oil-impregnated paper, bushings of resin – bonded paper, bushings of resin-impregnated paper, bushings of porcelain and coated paper	*add*	B 5/74
	C		
3807	Ceramic sanitaryware		
3808	Cutting machines		
	E		
1560	Electrical plant	*add*	D 5/74
3644	Electrical plant and equipment	*add*	B 5/74
	F		
3799	Floor coverings, furnishing fabrics furniture and bedding		
	G		
3603	Groceries	*add*	B 5/74
	I		
3734	Iron and steel	*add*	F 5/74
	M		
3796	Milk		
	P		
3753	Pottery	*add*	E 12/73
1418	Pumping equipment	*add*	B 5/74
	T		
3784	Telephone exchange equipment	*add*	B 5/74

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity
460	Architectural metalwork
1418	Pumping equipment
3603	Groceries
3644	Electrical plant and equipment
3742	Bushings of oil-impregnated paper, bushings of resin-bonded paper, bushings of resin-impregnated paper, bushings of porcelain and coated paper
3784	Telephone exhange equipment

'D' and 'F' Agreements

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	Area	D or F	Date
1560	Electrical plant		D	May 1974
3734	Iron and steel		F	May 1974

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Central England Airport Study

The Civil Aviation Authority has received the report of the Metra Consulting Group on the future structure of the airports system in Central England.* This was commissioned by the CAA in April 1973. The Authority will be reaching its own conclusions and advising the Government accordingly after it has had the opportunity of studying the Metra Report. The Authority's own assessment will need to take into account the results of the Government's current review of airport requirements to serve the London area and also the report of Alan Stratford and Associates on the Northern Region Airports Study which was published last month.

The timing of the Metra Report made it necessary to assume that plans for Maplin Airport would proceed, and the main analysis was completed before the full impact of the fuel crisis became apparent. These factors, however, are not critical to the main conclusions of the Report, although some modification of the detailed recommendations may be necessary depending on the substance and terms of the conclusions of the Government's Maplin review.

While expressing no view at this time on the conclusions of the Central England Airport Study, the Authority welcomes the report as a valuable contribution to broad strategic aerodrome planning. The Authority attaches importance to the detailed analytical work in it, and is inviting comment from those concerned.

* *Central England Airport Study*. Copies of the Summary Report, price £1.20, are available by post from CAA Printing and Publication Services, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos, or by personal callers at Central Library, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2. Copies of the Main Report, price £7, are not expected to be available until the second week of July.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

1 Chase Manhattan Corporation/The Consumer Finance Interests of First National Finance Corporation.

2 The Guthrie Corporation Ltd./Guthrie & Co. (UK) Ltd. and Marl Investment Co. Ltd.

3 Tom Smith & Co. Ltd./The Universal Cracker Co. Ltd.

Lord Beswick, Minister of State, Department of Industry, pictured on arrival at Yeovil after flying from London in a Westland/Aerospatiale Gazelle helicopter. He is being greeted by D. C. Collins, chairman, Westland Aircraft (centre), and Sir Christopher Hartley, a director of the company (right). Lord Beswick toured the works of Westland Helicopters, Normalair-Garett and Westland Engineers.

Prepacked bacon and ham: exemptions from origin marking requirements

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has extended by a further six months the temporary exclusion of prepacked bacon and ham from the requirements of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972. The Act requires that when imported goods are sold under a United Kingdom name or mark, a clear indication of their country of origin is given.

The new exemption, which will be effective from 29 June (when the existing exemption expires) until 29 December 1974, will not apply to bacon and ham that has been canned or bottled.

The Trade Descriptions Act 1972, which came into force on 29 December 1972, made it an offence for any person to sell imported goods under a United Kingdom name or mark as defined in the Act (or anything likely to be taken for a United Kingdom name or mark) unless the name or mark were accompanied by a conspicuous indication of the country of origin.

The Secretary of State has power under Section 1(5) to vary the origin marking requirements of the Act in relation to goods of any description, on either a permanent or temporary basis, if she is satisfied that the interests of persons to whom the goods are supplied would not be materially impaired and that it is desirable to do so. A temporary exemption granted in respect of all prepacked foods expires on 29 June 1974.

This Act is to be read with the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 and is enforced by local weights and measures authorities.

British Film Fund Agency

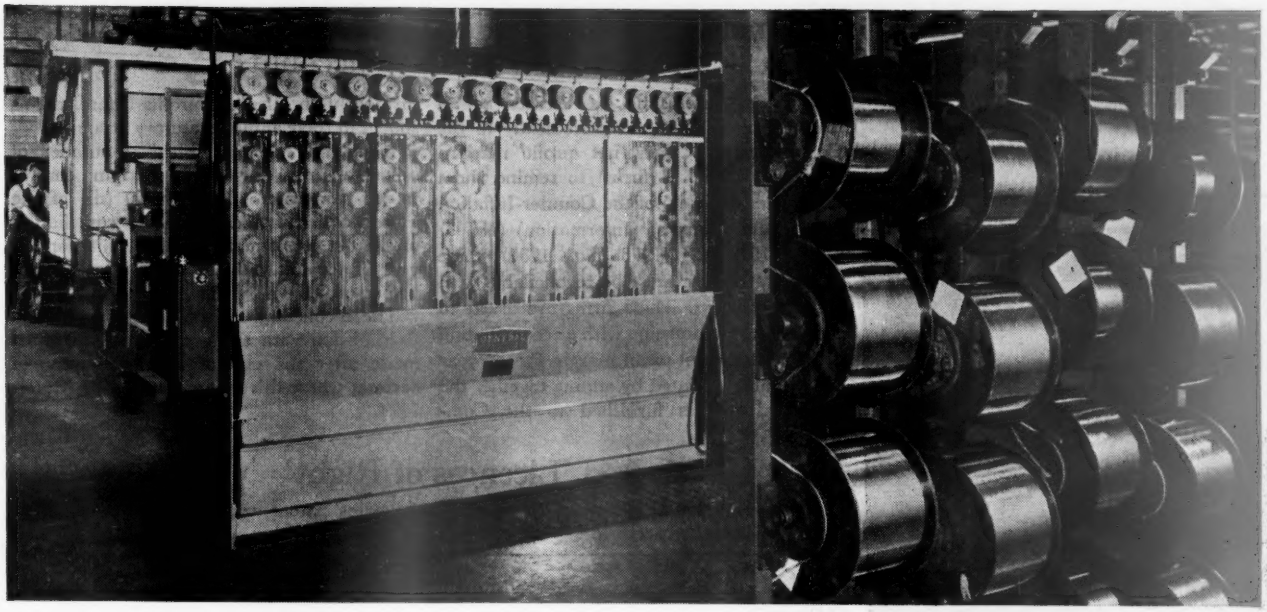
Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has re-appointed Mr. P. E. Heywood as chairman, and Mr. A. G. H. Marks and Mr. E. S. Jackson, CB, as members of the British Film Fund Agency.

New project for Merthyr Tydfil

John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, announced on 21 June that a vacant Department of Industry 14,000 sq. ft. factory at Cefn Coed has been allocated to Shounabath Ltd.

This company was recently formed by local engineers and businessmen to manufacture a cabinet-type sauna bath and automatic shower for single occupant use.

Automatic test system for electronic equipment developed by Membrain Ltd., Wimborne, Dorset, which gained a 1974 Queen's Award to Industry for technological innovation. The MB1001 test system shown here comprises a programming language and a low-cost controller to accept instructions and carry out the tests required. At present 50 systems have been installed and applications range from testing electronic assemblies in office copiers to those in a new automatic telephone exchange. Exports accounted for more than 25 per cent of sales in 1973.



An improved process of in-line wire drawing and enamelling gained a 1974 Queen's Award to Industry for technologist innovation for the Winding Wires Division of British Insulated Callender's Cables, Huyton, Liverpool. The horizontal enamelling unit is shown here, with bare wire stands and the wire drawing and enamelling machine. The new process has reduced the amount of copper needed in stock by 20 per cent. Direct labour costs have been lowered by 20 per cent and there is a 15 per cent increase in plant utilisation. Orders for the new plant have been placed by other wire producing firms in the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States.

Although designed for domestic use, the unit is equally suitable for hotels, sports centres, caravans, hospital and geriatric purposes. The factory will be occupied soon and after three years some 80 jobs for men should be available.

How the Office of Fair Trading works

The first of a series of publications to be issued by the Office of Fair Trading has been sent to local authorities throughout the United Kingdom for them to direct supplies to various outlets in their areas. These will include Citizens' Advice Bureaux, Trading Standards Departments, Consumer Advice Centres, libraries, town halls and social service offices. The leaflet is also being sent by the Office of Fair Trading to women's organisations, consumer groups, consumer correspondents of press, radio and television, and to trade and professional organisations all of whom will be invited to order bulk quantities.

Under the Fair Trading Act 1973, John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading, is given the task of publishing 'such information and advice as it may appear to him to be expedient to give to consumers in the United Kingdom'. 'The Office of Fair Trading – How It Works' briefly describes the Office's role in helping consumers. Further publicity material to be issued this year will include leaflets, posters, and a booklet. These will all be free of charge. Further copies of 'Office of Fair Trading – How It Works' can be obtained from: Publications and Design Services (LH 502), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU.

'Progress on voluntary codes for shoppers too slow' warns John Methven

John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading, gave a warning to trade and commerce on 25 June that he was not satisfied with their general attitude towards voluntary codes of practice for dealing with shoppers' complaints and queries.

Giving the opening address at the annual conference of the Institute of Trading Standards Administration in Eastbourne, Mr. Methven said trade and commerce must be both willing to help outlaw unfair practices and prepared to recognise that customers were often both frustrated and mystified by the width of choice open to them. They needed help both with information about products, and with complaints.

'There are, I believe, two main ways in which trade and commerce can help the customer,' he declared. 'Firstly they should have a good complaints procedure within their firms. How often does a complaints department report direct to the managing director, as it often does to an executive vice-president in the USA? How often in the UK does one still have to advise an angry and frustrated customer to write personally to a managing director before satisfaction is obtained?

'Secondly, trade and commerce should be pressing strongly for good voluntary codes of practice to avoid the need for legislation or statutory control.'

Mr. Methven said such codes should cover manufacturers, distributors and retailers and should include such matters as:

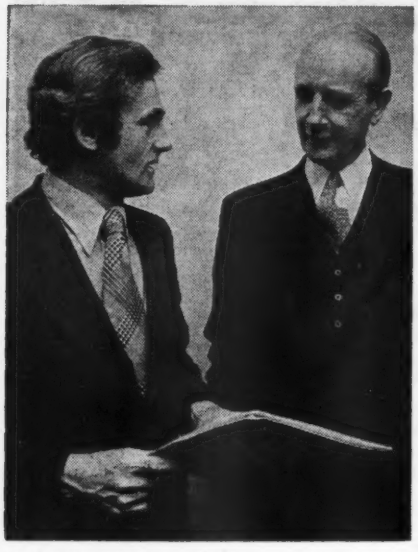
Removal of exclusion clauses, which were very often quite unfair particularly in the service trades where they limited liability for personal loss or damage to goods.

Simple conciliation and arbitration procedures to deal with the comparatively small number of complaints which were not adequately resolved either through the supplier or manufacturer, or at local level through the Consumer Advice Centre, Citizens' Advice Bureaux or Trading Standards Department.

Full publicity for a code so that the local advice agencies and the public knew which traders were bound by the code and what it provided.

'I believe that it should be greatly in the interest of trade and commerce in the UK to provide voluntary codes of practice, and one of my duties under the Fair Trading Act is to encourage this. May I say, however, that the progress which industry is making on the promotion of voluntary codes is extremely slow indeed—much slower than I would have wished. With one or two exceptions I do not see trade and industry providing good codes of their own without being pushed by my Office.

'While I feel it is impossible to lay down usefully for all time a definition of fair trading, that does not mean I have no clear concept of the role of my Office. Its task is to hold the balance between the consumer on the one hand and the distribution and manufacturing sectors on the other. I recognise the responsibility attached to making new criminal offences to stop unfair trading practices, and I recognise that effective voluntary codes may well change the climate of opinion.



Dr. Michael O'Hagan (left), executive director of the American National Metric Council, talks metric with Philip Homan, Director of the Metrication Board. 'American industry is going metric,' said Dr. O'Hagan. 'Industry in America sees that metric is becoming the world system of measurement. That is a basic fact of life which no country can afford to ignore.' Dr. O'Hagan was in Britain to study British progress in metrication.

'The more voluntary codes there are, therefore, the less need for statutory changes. What I will not do is to sit by and wait for promises of voluntary codes while substantial areas of unfair trading in the UK can still be seen to exist.'

Metrication in engineering

Technical officers of the British Mechanical Engineering Confederation (BRIMEC) and the director of the Metrication Board have discussed ways of accelerating the changeover to metric working in the engineering industries. Both BRIMEC and the Board believe the changeover must progress more quickly if 1975 targets are to be met.

To overcome problems arising from the varying rates of change to metrication in different sectors of the industry BRIMEC undertook to consider whether working groups, for example on pumps and compressors and other types of mechanical engineering equipment, should be set up to agree common timetables where practicable. A start is being made with a working group on valves and flanges and associated fasteners.

To avoid duplication of effort the meeting agreed existing working links should be used or reactivated if necessary.

BRIMEC and the Board will meet at intervals to monitor progress.

Reconciliation of periodical returns to the Price Commission with annual accounts

The Price Commission has written to all firms required to report periodically to the Commission on their net profit margins (Category I and II firms) to remind them that under Article 5 of the Counter-Inflation (Prices and Charges) (Information) (No. 3) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 1787) these periodical returns must be reconcilable with annual accounts. These firms are asked to provide the Commission with a reconciliation comparing the net profit margin for the year of account, calculated by adding together the periodical returns furnished to the Commission, with sales and profits before tax, as shown in their annual statutory accounts.

If a firm has established a number of separate units for profit margin control under paragraph 60 (ii) or 60 (iii) of the Price Code, it should provide a reconciliation of the net profit margin of the units for the year of account with the sales and net profit before tax shown by the group accounts.

The reconciliations should be sent to the Commission with the first periodical return made after the end of the firm's year of account where this falls on or after 31 March 1974.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
20 May 1974		
1,137,370	Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Improvements in or relating to torque convertors
1,193,450	Bertin et Compagnie	Thermal insulation for walls
1,198,551	Laboratoires UPSA	New nicotinuric acid derivatives
1,217,612	Etablissements MCB et Veritable Alter	Variable resistances and potentiometers
1,222,023	Centro Sperimentale Metallurgico SpA	An electrochemical device
1,234,173	Poclain	Improvements in earthworking machines
1,235,691	Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co. AG	Improvements in or relating to impression cylinders for printing presses, in particular rotogravure presses
1,254,581	Citroen SA (Automobiles Citroen, Berbet, Panhard)	Improved leaf spring suspension for vehicles
1,310,382	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia	Process for the preparation of gluco furanosides
1,329,461	Paul Erich Kettler	Protective cover for an operators' cab of a tractor or construction machine
1,342,236	Glaverbel	Device for holding loads of sheet material
30 May 1974		
960,674	Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft	Diesel-engine vehicle propulsion units
996,841	Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft	Improvements relating to means for damping pressure shocks in hydraulic systems
999,024	Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft	Improvements relating to handles with pressbutton devices for motor-vehicle door latches
1,010,148	British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to shoe upper conforming machines
1,031,998	Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft	Improvements relating to vehicle facia boards
1,114,934	Dynair Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to adjustable pitch fans
1,178,839	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Method of dispersing inorganic pigments in an aqueous medium
1,208,413	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Preparation and use of planographic printing masters
1,208,414	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Improvements relating to thermo recording
1,208,415	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Improvements relating to thermo-copying
1,208,731	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Improvements relating to reversed planographic printing
1,243,336	Agfa-Gevaert	Method of producing printing plates
1,269,054	Sperry Rand Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to inertial sensors
1,272,439	L. R. Bootle and Norman Ltd.	Self-locking container
1,278,037	SA Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to machine tools
1,284,542	Agfa-Gevaert	Improvements relating to thermo-graphic recording materials and use thereof
1,315,146	SA Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to automobile and other road vehicles
1,315,498	Agfa-Gevaert	Method for developing photographic silver halide materials
1,323,415	British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to workpiece holding devices
1,326,765	Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet	Continuous separation of fluid mixtures on a fixed bed of solids
1,335,158	'Komplex' Nagyberendezesek Export-Import Vallalata	Process for producing tomato puree
1,336,753	Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet	Apparatus for measuring the biological degradability of industrial and municipal waste waters, or of the organics decomposition rate in activated sludge suspensions
7 June 1974		
1,238,103	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit arrangement for a system for a decentralised key-controlled selection
1,251,478	International Standard Electric Corporation	Telephone subscriber's instruments
1,244,469	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Electromagnetic recording head carriage
1,270,476	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Magnetic powder transport mechanisms
1,281,428	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Data processor interface
1,289,351	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Microwave transmission system
1,298,760	Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet	Process for preparing alcohols from olefines

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Parliament

Monday, 24 June

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

British Overseas Trade Board

Several questions were asked by Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) on the British Overseas Trade Board. Mr. Hooley asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would recommend to the BOTB that they should consult the CBI and all trade associations so as to encourage companies to examine the competence and qualifications of their export staff.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The British Overseas Trade Board has taken a number of steps, both directly and indirectly, to bring home to companies, the importance of proper training for their export staff. Encouragement must be practical rather than general and the Board is working with those active in the field on several future initiatives. Its consultations in this area with the CBI continue.'

Mr. Hooley also suggested that the BOTB should convene a high level meeting of company directors to examine export pricing policies in the light of floating currencies.

'The Board itself and its area advisory groups provide a high level business forum for discussing this matter,' answered Mr. Deakins. 'The Chairman of the Board has also written to the CBI and the ABCC, asking them to draw the attention of their members to the need for greater sophistication in export pricing policies in the light of floating exchange rates. Indeed, for the last year, Ministers and the Board have taken every opportunity to emphasise publicly the importance of this subject.'

Would the TUC be represented on the BOTB? asked Mr. Hooley.

Mr. Deakins said that this was one of the matters which the Secretary of State was considering. At present, members of the BOTB are appointed on the basis of their business standing and experience and do not represent any particular body or sector.

Mr. Hooley then asked if a survey would be undertaken of assistance provided by other governments to their export trades and examining in what respects the UK system falls short of what is done elsewhere.

'No' said Mr. Deakins. 'The British Overseas Trade Board through its Task Force in 1972 examined the export promotion services of a number of Britain's more important competitor countries and concluded that none appeared to have arrangements as comprehensive as those of the UK. Nevertheless the Board is keeping the position under continual review in consultation with HM Diplomatic Posts overseas.'

Exports to EEC

Mr. Michael Shersby (Uxbridge) inquired the percentage increase in British exports of food and metals to other members of the European Community since 1 January 1973.

Mr. Deakins answered that the value of exports of food and metals rose by 30 per cent and 64 per cent respectively between the first four months of 1973 and the first four months of 1974.

Plutonium

Dr. John Cunningham (Whitehaven) wanted to know to which countries HMG allows the export of plutonium compounds and plutonium in metallic form; the annual amount involved in weight and financial terms.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Plutonium compounds and plutonium in metallic form are subject to export control to all destinations and licences are issued only in the light of national security and our international obligations. The particular information requested is confidential.'

Aircraft noise

Sir Anthony Royle (Richmond) asked what action is being taken to safeguard residents living under the glide path into London Airport, Heathrow, from noise caused by Concorde when it comes into service next year.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'Like other aircraft landing at Heathrow, Concorde would be required to keep noise levels down as far as operational conditions and safety considerations allow in accordance with the noise abatement requirements published in the *United Kingdom Air Pilot*. The present estimate is that Concorde noise levels on approach to land would not exceed, and may be somewhat lower than, those of, for example, the Boeing 707.'

Top 20 companies

Mr. Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'Whether he will make arrangements to publish his department's review of the top 20 British companies.'

'I am not reviewing the top 20 companies,' answered Mr. Benn. 'I am collecting over a period information on the amount of money paid to major firms by the Government under various support schemes. Parliament and the public are entitled to know this information and in line with last year's recommendation of the Expenditure Committee I shall publish it as it becomes available.'

Mr. Churchill (Stretford) wanted to know the total Government subsidy to private industry for each of the years since 1970, excepting only payments made under the Government's regional aid policy.

Mr. Benn answered: 'Excluding expenditure under the "Regional support and regeneration" programme, and the investment grants regional differential, total Government assistance to private industry during the period 1970/71-1973/74, in net terms, was as follows:

	£ million
1970/71	£652
1971/72	£590
1972/73	£426
1973/74	£399'

Nationalisation of shipbuilding, etc. industries

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked for a list of the companies operating within the shipbuilding, shiprepairing and marine equipment industries which the Secretary of State for Industry intends to nationalise.

'The companies to be taken into public ownership will not be decided until consulta-

tions have been completed with both sides of industry,' answered Mr. Meacher.

BSC redundancies

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what arrangements had been made with the ECSC for compensation to employees of the British Steel Corporation made redundant; the basis of that compensation; and whether it includes any provision for the expenses of removal to, and the cost of buying, another home.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'On 5 June my Rt. Hon. Friend laid before the House regulations to bring into effect the Iron and Steel Employees Re-adaptation Benefits Scheme. Under this the European Commission and the United Kingdom Government will share the cost of assisting United Kingdom steelworkers who are displaced as the result of closures which qualify within the terms of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty and who are otherwise eligible under the terms of an Agreement concluded with the Commission. The Scheme does include assistance towards removal and resettlement costs.'

Japanese motor-cycles

Sir John Rodgers (Sevenoaks) inquired as to the total value of Japanese lightweight motor-cycles imported into the UK in the past 12 months; and the total value of similar motor-cycles produced by British industry in the same period.

Mr. Meacher said that imports of motor-cycles under 250 cc were valued at £14 million cif in the 12 months ending January 1974. He went on: 'British production figures are not available but output is believed to be comparatively negligible.'

Research into energy savings

Mr. Tom Normanton asked the Secretary of State for Energy, what steps are being taken in British industrial co-operative research organisations to study ways in which significant energy savings can be made throughout British industry; which research association is undertaking the work; and by whom this work is being financed.

'I have been asked to reply,' said Mr. Meacher. 'By agreement with my Rt. Hon. friends the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, I am also replying on behalf of their Departments.

'One of the prime aims of the Research Associations in the course of the co-operative research and development work they undertake for their industries is the conservation of industrial resources, including energy.

'Hitherto, my Department has supported such work through general purposes grants for co-operative research, but this scheme is now being changed to one of financial support for specific projects, approved by my Requirements Boards. These include the following:

Research Association	Project	Requirements Board
Motor Industry	Energy thrift in motor vehicles	Mechanical Engineering and Machine Tools
Drop Forging	New heating furnace	Mechanical Engineering and Machine Tools
Non-ferrous Metals	Furnace developments	Engineering Materials
Sira (formerly Scientific Instruments)	Control of moisture during drying	Computers, Systems and Electronics

'In addition, the Chief Scientist's Requirements Board has under consideration for financial support energy studies in their own industries being undertaken by the Launderers', Rubber and Plastics, and Leather Manufacturers' Research Associations. The Cotton, Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association and those for the knitting and woollen industries are also actively preparing projects aimed at conserving energy.

'The Department of the Environment has funded performance studies by the Heating and Ventilating Research Association on district heating for some years. It has recently awarded the Association a selective grant meeting half of the cost of its co-operative work on energy conservation; this covers the design and use of building services for minimum energy use.

'The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has commissioned the Campden Food Preservation Research Association to carry out the following project:

> Determination of typical maximum steam demands for canning industry operations: measurement of steam flow rates in pipe systems representative of full-scale factory systems.

'In addition, the British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association, as part of its information services which are supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has issued a report reviewing ways in which the food industry might effect savings of fuel and energy generally.'

Concorde

Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) asked if a select committee would be set up to investigate the history of the Concorde project; and for a further statement regarding discussions about its future course.

Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury) also asked for a further statement about the Concorde project.

Mr. Benn answered: 'The Government is continuing with the review of the project in the light of all the views and representations expressed and I look forward to discussions with my French colleague in the newly appointed Government. As I said in reply to my Hon. Friend the Member for Newark on 6 May, the question of a Select Committee is a matter for my Rt. Hon. Friend the Lord President of the Council.'

South Yorkshire

Mr. Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) asked about the number of new jobs created in the South Yorkshire Intermediate Area over each of the past three years; and about plans to bring more jobs into the district over the next three years.

Mr. Heffer answered that in the area of the new metropolitan county of South Yorkshire Industrial Development Certificates were issued in the years 1971 and 1973 which were expected to create at least 10,000 new jobs. 'As I have already announced, he said, 'we intend to introduce a new Industry Bill to give us wider powers to promote industrial expansion but, in the meantime, the system of incentives contained in the Industry Act 1972 will continue to be applied which in itself will continue to promote more jobs in the area.'

Trade Descriptions Act

Mr. Greville Janner (Leicester, West) wanted to know in how many cases magistrates' courts and Crown courts, respectively, have awarded compensation to innocent buyers against sellers convicted of offences under the Trade Descriptions Act; and in how many and what percentage of such cases such awards were made on the application of the victim.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'My Department has been notified of 327 cases in which compensation has been awarded following a successful prosecution under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968. It would not be possible, without undue expense, to differentiate between the awards made in magistrates' and Crown courts, nor to say on whose application compensation was awarded.'

Food packaging and promotion

Mr. Clement Freud (Isle of Ely) asked if steps would be taken to cause the producers of manufactured foodstuffs to reduce unnecessary packaging, and to reduce promotional costs.

Answering the first question Mr. Williams said: 'I am aware of public concern that food manufacturers may be using more packaging than is necessary to meet hygiene requirements and keep products in good condition. I am reviewing this question.'

Mrs. Williams answered the second question. She said 'I have discussed with manufacturers the concentration of promotional price cuts on certain more essential foodstuffs, and they have agreed to do so. The list was circulated in the Official Report on 12 June in *Hansard* Col. 1624.'

Tuesday, 25 June

Royal Commission on the Press

Mr. Ioan Evans (Aberdare) asked what would be the membership of the Royal Commission on the Press.

Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, replied:

'The Queen has been pleased to approve that the following be appointed members of the Royal Commission on the Press under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Finer:

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson;
Mr. David Basnett;
Mr. Geoffrey Goodman;
Mr. Malcolm Horsman
The Lord Hunt CBE DSO
Mr. Paul Johnson
Mr. John Eilian Jones OBE
Professor Oliver McGregor
Mr. Ian Richardson
Miss Eirlys Roberts OBE'

Energy conservation

Mr. Caerwyn Roderick (Brecon & Radnor) asked the Secretary of State for Energy for a further statement on energy conservation.

Mr. Varley said: 'Energy conservation, in the sense of making the best and most economical use of the energy consumed by the community, is a matter of the greatest importance to us all. Energy is expensive and nearly half of our needs are imported. The prospects of increasing self-sufficiency in energy do not make energy savings any less important or any less beneficial to the economy. Of course, many individual and domestic consumers already use energy efficiently. But much more can be done and the potential rewards both to the consumer and the nation are great. Were we, for example, able to save 10 per cent of our present energy consumption by the 1980's the savings in fuel would be worth some £600 million a year at current prices. And I have no doubt that worthwhile savings can be achieved not only with great benefit to the economy but also to consumers of all kinds.

'It is accordingly of the greatest importance that all the areas of consumption—private or public, industrial or commercial—in which improvements can sensibly be made, and the means of achieving them, should be identified; and that the interest and co-operation of the community as a whole should be engaged and sustained. There is a clear need for greater co-ordination of effort in the context of a developing campaign over the years.

'To this end I have decided to appoint an Advisory Council on Energy Conservation, drawn widely from our national life, with its members acting in a personal rather than a representative capacity, which will advise me in the performance of my statutory functions in this matter.

The terms of reference of the Council will be:

'To advise and assist the Secretary of State for Energy in carrying out his duty of promoting economy and efficiency in the use and consumption of energy, in particular by:

a identifying fields in which improvements in energy use can be achieved;
b advising on the means of realising such improvements;
c stimulating and maintaining public interest in energy conservation, with a view to the widespread adoption of more efficient practices; and
d reviewing progress made.'

'I am glad to be able to announce that Professor Sir William Hawthorne C.B.E., F.R.S., M.A., ScD., F.I.MechE., F.R.Ae.S has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the Council. Discussions about the detailed membership of the Council are in hand and further announcements will be made in due course.

'Pending the appointment of the Council I propose to take an early opportunity of explaining the Government's attitudes and programme of action on energy conservation. In addition, we have received from the CPRS an informative study of energy conservation issues. Normally such studies remain confidential but in this case, and because of the wide public interest, we have decided to publish it without commitment as a contribution to public debate. Publication date is set for 2 July.'

Exports by publicly and privately owned undertakings

Mr. Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford) asked what proportion of visible and invisible exports, respectively, are made by publicly and privately owned undertakings.

'Precise figures are not available, but in recent years publicly owned undertakings have accounted for about one-twentieth of direct exports of goods and services.' said Mr. Deakins.

Power boats

Mr. Timothy Sainsbury (Hove): asked if consideration would be given to the need for further control on the use of power boats within 500 metres of low water mark in the interests of safety.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered that powers already exist under which seaside local authorities can make bye-laws for this purpose. 'The adequacy of the control thus exercised is kept under constant review within my Department,' he said, 'and will be further considered in the Working Party, the setting up of which was announced on 7 May by my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department and on which my Department will be represented.'

Imports of textiles

Mr. Tom Normanton (Cheadle) asked about machinery to enable the Department of Industry to monitor the imports of textiles and garments; and whether the machinery would indicate possible market disruption.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The Government has import and surveillance licensing procedures to monitor imports of specific textile and clothing items considered sensitive to UK industry. Statistical data exists to permit the monitoring of other items as required.'

Motor vehicle imports and exports

A list was asked for by Mr. Alf Bates (Bebington and Ellesmere Port): of the numbers and makes of motor vehicles imported from and exported to each of the member countries of the EEC for each of the last five years, to the most recent available date.

Mr. Deakins said that details by make are not recorded in the Overseas trade statistics but information by country is as follows.:

Thousand vehicles

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
IMPORTS					
Denmark (including Faroes and Greenland)	0	0	0	0	0
West Germany	26	44	76	101	97
Netherlands	3	5	12	30	36
Belgium	13	17	26	28	27
Luxembourg	0	—	0	—	0
France	27	49	91	138	149
Italy	23	27	44	61	60
Irish Republic	0	1	3	3	4
EXPORTS					
Denmark (including Faroes and Greenland)	48	40	28	20	21
West Germany	15	16	13	9	17
Netherlands	16	21	13	6	11
Belgium	60	59	86	79	86
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0
France	21	7	10	9	16
Italy	53	54	62	68	64
Irish Republic	39	40	37	43	53

Notes:
1 These figures cover SITC(R) 732.1 to 732.7.
2 0 = less than 500; — = no trade.
3 The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd. show details of United Kingdom new registrations of motor vehicles by make in their publications 'The Motor Industry of Great Britain 1973' and 'Monthly Statistical Review', copies of which are available in the House of Commons Library. Because of variations in definition, timing, etc., figures of new registrations of foreign cars will differ from figures of imports from the countries concerned.

Fertiliser exports

Information on the amount of fertiliser exported from the United Kingdom since January 1974 was requested by Mr. Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire).

'429,000 tonnes in the four months ended April,' said Mr. Deakins.

Textile yarn and cloth quotas

Mr. Normanton also inquired about progress in ensuring that textile yarn and cloth quotas, which continue in force throughout 1974, will be extended under international agreements.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The Government is participating fully in the preparation of a European Economic Community policy for the negotiation of bilateral agreements with major textile supplying countries. Pending agreement of such a policy UK textile restraints have been extended into 1974. All future textile restraints will need to accord to the recent GATT Multifibre Arrangement which provides for the elimination of all quantitative restrictions which cannot be shown to protect against real risks of market disruption.'

Mr. Normanton then asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would seek to have cotton yarns removed from the trade liberalisation lists relating to the European Economic Community, and thereby place the UK spinning industry on a similar basis of trade regulation applying in practice in the other member States of the Community.

'The UK Government has no plans to seek removal of cotton yarn from the "liberalisation list" of Regulation 1025/70 of the European Economic Community,' said Mr. Meacher. 'It has secured a derogation from this Regulation, allowing it to maintain quantitative restrictions on cotton yarn throughout 1974. All other Member States are required to allow unrestricted cotton yarn imports. Pari passu with the raising of UK cotton yarn quotas, however, the UK Government is seeking firm agreement to secure movement towards parity in burden-sharing of imports of low cost cotton textiles.'

Phosphates

Mr. Skeet (Bedford) asked for the prices per ton charged for phosphates, or the market price, imported into the UK from Tunisia, Morocco or Senegal in June 1973, March 1974, and the projected

price incorporating recently announced increases in phosphate prices.

Mr. Meacher gave the following values (cif) derived from the Statistics of Overseas Trade:

Natural phosphates, whether or not ground. £ per tonne

	June 1973	March 1974
Tunisia	6.6	21.8
Morocco	7.6	20.8
Senegal	9.9	16.7

'Morocco has announced an increase of $21 (approx £8.75) per tonne f.a.s. effective from 1 July.' he said.

Mr. Skeet also asked to what extent the price of compound fertilisers would have to be raised assuming the advance in producer prices for phosphates to be paid by domestic consumers.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The average P_2O_5 content of compound fertilisers consumed in the UK in 1972-73 was 12.32 per cent and a typical P_2O_5 content for Moroccan rock is 33 per cent. On this basis, and assuming 5 per cent processing losses the increase of $21 per tonne recently announced by Morocco in phosphate rock prices would represent an increase of £3.45 per tonne in the average cost of manufacture of compound fertilisers.'

Industrial investment

'What steps is the Secretary of State for Industry taking to arrest the decline in industrial investment?' asked Mr. Eldon Griffiths.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'The volume of capital expenditure by manufacturing industry rose by 7 per cent in 1973 over 1972, and the latest survey by my Department of investment intentions suggests a further increase of 5 per cent this year. Nevertheless, one of the Government's first priorities is to achieve a higher rate of investment. This was part of the Chancellor's budget strategy with its emphasis on steady sustainable growth led by exports. I would also refer to the statement I made about investment incentives in reply to a question by my Hon. Friend, the Member for Rhondda, on 29 April (vol. 872, col. 347-8). The Government's proposals for a National Enterprise Board and Planning Agreements with the largest companies are, of course, specifically aimed, among other things, at raising the level of investment.'

Wednesday, 26 June

Food subsidies

Mrs. Sally Oppenheim (Gloucester) asked for a list of the maximum prices at the top of the range for each of the following subsidised foods; milk, butter, per pound, bread (each size), and cheese (each subsidised variety), for the weeks ending 23 and 30 June.

Mr. Maclennan replied: 'Under the Milk (Great Britain) (Amendment) Order 1974, the maximum price for milk is 5½p per pint for Channel Islands, South Devon and untreated milk farm bottled, 5p for ultra heat treated, sterilised and homogenised milk, and 4½p for untreated, pasteurised and other milk. Orders prescribing maximum prices for bread, butter and cheese will be made after the Prices Bill has become law.'

Prevention of Frauds (Investment) Act

Mr. David Knox (Leek) wanted to know the number of licences issued since 1970 under the Prevention of Frauds (Investment) Act 1958 authorising invitations to the public to invest in schemes for the joint ownership of agricultural land.

'Five such schemes have been given permission to distribute circulars under the provisions of Section 14 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958,' said Mr. Clinton Davis.

Companies Registry

Mr. Trotter inquired about the number of files removed during 1973 from the Companies Registry by the Inland Revenue.

Mr. Clinton Davis said that during 1973, the Registrar of Companies released 4,660 files to the Board of Inland Revenue. 'Such files are subject to recall within 24 hours of receipt of a request from a member of the public to inspect any files so released, except when it is required for production in Court,' he said.

Pollution by aircraft engines

Mr. Tom Normanton asked if there was evidence to show that the jet exhaust from aircraft engines could be responsible for the pollution of vegetation on the ground and stretches of open water.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'Research in this country and abroad indicates that aircraft account for less than 1 per cent of total atmospheric pollution and that, even in the vicinity of a large airport such as Heathrow, aircraft give rise to less pollution than an average urban development. I have not so far received evidence that jet exhaust causes pollution of the kind in question but if the Hon. Member has any evidence to the contrary it will be investigated.'

Baler twine

A statement was asked for by Mr. Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) on the availability of baler twine and the prices at which it is being sold currently compared with a year ago.

Mr. Meacher said: 'Production of baler twine is about the same level as last year. To make up for shortages of sisal the main UK manufacturer is increasing synthetic twine production and in agreement with the unions is working through the annual holidays. Absolute priority is being given to meeting the needs of British farmers and for the present no twine is exported. I believe the allegations of hoarding by dealers to be unfounded. Allocations based on normal levels of demand are being made locally in accordance with the timetable of the harvest. I am satisfied that everything possible is being done to provide adequate and timely deliveries.

'As to prices, I refer the Hon. Member to my reply to the Hon. Member for Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles on 30 April 1974.'

Waste paper

Mr. Robert Redmond (Bolton, West) asked about discussions with the British paper and board industry regarding the supply of waste paper and if, as a result of these discussions, steps would be taken to remove the price and profit controls in order to encourage sales to the home market.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'I met representatives of the British Paper and Board Industry Federation on 24 May and am considering as a matter of urgency what action Government might take to stimulate supplies of waste paper to the home market. I consider that the current difficult supply situation results far more from severely increased world demand than from any special UK domestic factor.'

Jute

Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (Cheltenham) inquired about progress in applying G56 and tariff reduction on exports of jute products from Bangladesh into the EEC.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The Geneva 1956 GATT tariff negotiations contained no provisions relating to jute products.

'The EEC agreement with Bangladesh which we hope will be signed shortly, provides for reductions in the Common External Tariff over the three years 1974/76 and the suspension of quantitative import restrictions, in return for export limitation by Bangladesh.

'The UK has a special derogation whereby jute goods may enter this country free of duty during 1974. The extension of this arrangement will be discussed later this year.'

Tracked hovercraft

A Question on the future of the British hovertrain was asked by Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Kettering).

Mr. Benn said: 'No final decision has yet been taken on the tracked hovercraft project as a whole but research and development on particular aspects is continuing. The Government hopes to make a statement, in the form of a reply to the Report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology, during this Session.'

Coal freight charges

Mr. Harry Ewing (Stirling and Falkirk) asked for a statement on the impact of rail freight increases on domestic solid fuel prices.

Mr. Varley replied: 'In order to avoid higher prices to merchants, and therefore consumers, arrangements are being made in respect of solid fuel for British Rail to rebate until November the higher freight rates that would otherwise apply from 30 June. I shall be introducing a Supplementary Estimate for about £1.5 million to reimburse British Rail for the losses involved. Any expenses before the Supplementary is approved will be met from the Contingency Fund.'

Thursday, 27 June

Certification of offshore installations

Mr. Frank McElhone (Glasgow, Queens Park) asked Secretary of State for Energy, to state the present position concerning the appointments of Certifying Authorities for the Certification of Off Shore Installations: and whether any consulting engineers will be appointed.

Mr. Varley replied: 'I am appointing the following five bodies:

Lloyds Register of Shipping
American Bureau of Shipping
Bureau Veritas
Det Norske Veritas
Germanischer Lloyd

These societies have been selected on the basis of their expertise and international reputation. In reaching this decision account has been taken of the contribution that consulting engineers can make in association with these Authorities. At the same time my Department is carefully considering whether a limited number of further appointments should be made for fixed gravity structures in view of the trend towards their greater use and will particularly consider appointing consulting engineers for this type of work.'

Task Forces

Questions were asked by Mr. Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central) on the effect of the Task Forces set up for Scotland, Wales, Workington and Hartlepools in terms of employment and new industries; and on the possible publication of the Task Force reports.

'We have already had some success in attracting new industries and employment to the Task Force areas,' answered Mr. Heffer. 'Much still needs to be done, however, and our efforts are continuing. The reports of the Task Forces will not be published but a statement will be made following completion of the Steel Closure Review.'

Food prices

'By what percentage has the price of manufactured foodstuffs increased since June 1973, to the nearest date?' asked Mr. Robert Wood (Blaydon).

Mr. Maclennan said that between 19 June 1973 and 21 May 1974 food items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom included in the retail price index rose by 25.4 per cent.

EEC membership

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked what representation the Secretary of State has received from the CBI as to the advantages to British industry of our remaining a member of the EEC and the disadvantages of our ceasing to do so.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'The CBI have sent Ministers including the Secretary of State copies of their recent paper on the evolution of the European Community which sets out clearly their views on British membership.'

Telephone charges

The Secretary of State for Industry was questioned by Mr. Bruce-Gardyne (South Angus) about his discussions with the Price Commission regarding the increase in charges for Post Office telephone services, and the result; and about his estimate of the cost to the Post Office of revenue foregone through the scaling-down by the Commission of increases in charges which would otherwise have been introduced.

Mr. Benn answered: 'The Price Commission have told me of their decision that the increase in charges for the Post Office's telecommunications services should be restricted to 14.7 per cent. I understand that this will reduce the yield from the increases proposed by the Post Office by some £60 million in a full year.'

Friday, 28 June

Retail food prices

Mr. Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East) asked for the comparable indices for retail food prices, taking June 1973 as 100, in the UK, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Austria in June 1974, June 1972 and June 1963, respectively.

Mrs. Williams answered: 'Indices for June 1974 are not yet available. The latest month for which figures covering all the countries listed are available is February 1974. Information for the remaining dates is as follows:

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDICES FOR FOOD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER SPECIFIED COUNTRIES

June 1973 = 100

Country	June 1972	June 1963
United Kingdom	87.1	54.5
Ireland (a)	83.4	50.6
Denmark	89.0	42.0 (b)
Norway	92.5	56.0
Sweden	93.4	57.4
Switzerland	95.2	68.9
Austria	92.3	66.1

(a) Quarterly index.
(b) July.

Sources: Department of Employment.
Irish Statistical Bulletin.
Statistisk Arbog.
UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Trade with Malta

Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker (Cheltenham) asked what benefit would accrue to Malta from the General Specialised Preferences in 1975 under the recent agreement made with the EEC.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'Provisions have recently been made for Malta to benefit from treatment no less favourable than that granted to countries benefiting from generalised preferences.

'Generalised preferences for 1975 have not yet been decided. We shall be pressing for improvements to the scheme both in the industrial and agricultural sectors, and Malta would benefit from any such improvements.'

Travel industry

Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked if steps would be taken to assist the travel industry to identify and solve its present problems, and if legislation would be introduced to safeguard customers of travel firms undergoing bankruptcy.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'We will be discussing with those concerned steps to be taken to tackle difficulties which have recently aroused anxiety among those taking organised holidays abroad. Approximately 90 per cent of such holidays are subject to safeguards embodied in the statutory licensing and bonding requirements administered by the Civil Aviation Authority. The Authority accepts the bonding arrangements of the Association of British Travel Agents as satisfying its own bonding requirements.'

Credit restrictions on central heating installations

A list was asked for by Mr. David Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) of those organisations making representations on the effect of the credit restrictions on domestic central heating installations.

Mr. Williams said that the list was as follows:

A **National Coal Board**

B **Trade Associations and other bodies**
- Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers Association
- British Ironfounders Association
- British Oil and Gas Firing Equipment Manufacturers Association
- Ceramic Tile Council
- Domestic Coal Consumers Council
- Domestic Heating Society
- Heating and Ventilating Contractors Association
- National Association of Plumbing, Heating and Mechanical Services Contractors
- National Federation of Builders and Plumbers Merchants
- National Fireplace Manufacturers Association
- National Home Improvement Council
- National Heating Centre
- Romford Housewarming Centre
- Society of British Gas Engineers

C **Individual firms**
- Airoheat Home Improvements Ltd.
- Baxi Heating
- John Burnham (Components) Ltd.
- R. B. Cox (Heating) Ltd.
- Dunstable Heating Co. Ltd.
- General & Domestic Heating Co. Ltd.
- Glow Worm
- Gloucester and District Heating Engineers
- Malcolm L. Hall (Heating) Ltd.
- Fred Hanson (Pontefract) Ltd.
- H. Hardaker Ltd.
- Bryan R. Harris
- Ideal Standard Ltd.
- Joard Heating Co. Ltd.
- L. & M. P. Enterprises
- Landon Kingsway Ltd.
- Norbury Heating Co. Ltd.
- Nu Plan Heating
- Oxford Heating Ltd.
- Parkray Ltd.
- Potterton International Ltd.
- Sahara Products
- Satchwell Sunvic Ltd.
- Sealed Motor Construction Co. Ltd.
- Servowarm Home Service (Points West) Ltd.
- F. C. Sherman & Co. (Heating) Ltd.
- Sidcup Heating Ltd.
- Squibbs (Heating Engineers Runcorn) Ltd.
- Star Insulations Ltd.
- Steel Radiators Ltd.
- Thistle Heating (Scotland)
- Western Heating
- R. G. Williams & Co.
- Winterisation Ltd.
- Consumer Power Co. Ltd.
- Grundfos Pumps Ltd.

'I am urgently considering the representations of these organisations,' said Mr. Williams.

Rolls-Royce contract with Chile

Mr. Trotter (Tynemouth) asked if Rolls-Royce had suggested that the Government should pay them compensation in respect of their contracts with Chile which they cancelled at the request of the Government.

Mr. Benn replied: 'Yes.'

Post Office profits and losses

Mr. David Mitchell (Basingstoke) asked what profit or loss was made by the Post Office on its operations in the past financial year; and what returns this represents on the assets employed in the business.

Mr. Benn answered: 'This information will appear in the Post Office's Report and Accounts for 1973-74, which will be laid before Parliament.'

Exhibitions and Fairs

The King of the Belgians, centre, tours British stands at the European Educational Materials Exhibition (Didacta) in Brussels. British Ambassador D. F. Muirhead is on the King's left. At the exhibition, 10-14 June, 69 UK companies participated in BOTB-supported joint ventures.

Hydraulics plant: a market in Italy

From W. P. Hartshorne, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Milan: The International Exhibition of Hydraulic, Pneumatic and Lubricating Equipment, held in the Milan fair grounds, 5-10 June, attracted some 13,000 visitors, and 256 firms from 13 countries. The largest foreign participation was by the United Kingdom, with 32 firms represented, and of these eight were members of an official joint venture, sponsored by the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers and supported by BOTB.

The British stands, bright and attractive, drew favourable comment from exhibitors and visitors alike, including Senator Giulio Orlando, Under-Secretary of Foreign Trade, who made a tour of the stands after officially opening the exhibition. British exhibitors were in general agreement that the Italian market deserved serious attention, in spite of the well-established competition from other foreign, as well as Italian, manufacturers.

UK caters for all tastes at Sydney hotel trade show

From N. H. B. Veriod, British Consulate-General, Sydney: International Catering Trade Fair, Sydney, 27-31 May: Although this event coincided with the severest storms experienced in 30 years, this did not dampen the spirits of the 14 British exhibitors who participated in the joint venture sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The fair, considered to be the leading Australasian showplace for the equipment and allied products relevant to the catering and hotel industry, attracted 142 exhibitors including a New Zealand Government stand, occupied by 13 companies.

Other than the joint venture participants, there were few British companies represented. However, UK manufactured goods were in evidence on individual agents' stands.

The number of trade visitors to the fair exceeded 22,000, approximately 8 per cent of whom were from overseas, from as far afield as Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia, New Zealand and the South Pacific Islands. Several thousand visitors travelled from all the Australian States, including a number from Perth, Western Australia, a distance of 3,000 miles.

The British section occupied an area of 335 sq. m. The uniform construction of the stands was impressive and received favourable comments by visitors. British manufacturers displayed a diverse range of products including soap and industrial detergents, convection ovens, infra-red cookers, floor maintenance machinery and sound amplification systems for hotels.

Water Ram Co. Ltd., demonstrating its pipe clearing equipment for the first time, attracted much attention, as did Rapfast Ltd., manufacturer of cling and shrink films, dispensers and shrink tunnels. Hague and McKenzie Ltd., Hume Metal Spinning Co. Ltd. and Samuel Groves & Co. Ltd., presented a wide range of cooking utensils; all these found their merchandise in great demand. The stand of Wimpy International Ltd. was a replica of a Bake'n'Take outlet and the opportunity of free tasting attracted many visitors.

British exhibitors generally agreed that the volume of business secured on the stands exceeded their expectations: the short and long term prospects were also encouraging. Several companies, new to the market, appointed agents during the fair and were optimistic that contacts made and new outlets established should lead to substantial business.

Three firms reported orders exceeding £20,000 and total orders received were approximately £120,000.

Concern for environment demonstrated in Basle

From H. M. Shone, Consul, British Consulate, Basle: The 6th International Exhibition for Environmental Sanitation was held at Basle, 11-15 June. The stands of the seven British exhibitors on the joint venture sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Overseas Trade Board at once gave the lie to the exhibitions somewhat irreverent nickname of 'Dirty Water'.

Here were models of machines and plant to treat refuse and gain useful by-products, to control effluent disposal, to monitor such plants and systems, to measure meteorological conditions and to measure noise in connection with noise abatement schemes. All these are things in which we believe Britain has superior know-how.

Inquiries were received from representatives of many different countries and it is hoped that these will result in valuable orders.

New York: concrete contracts at worldwide cement congress

From William C. Johnston, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Trade Development Office, New York: The 7th Congress of the Federation Internationals de la Précontrainte (International Organisation for the Development of Pre-stressed Concrete and Related Materials and Techniques), organised by the Pre-Stressed Concrete Institute, was held for the first time in the USA 26 May-1 June, at the New York Hilton.

Eight British companies comprised a joint venture for the congress and were supported by the Cement and Concrete Association with an exhibit of technical publications and by the Concrete Society which was also publicising the next FIP Congress to be held in London in 1978.

There was a programme of 14 major technical sessions, each consisting of five presentations. Topics covered developments in high strength concrete, urban transportation (motorways and rapid transit), pollution control, fire resistance, promotion of pre-stressed concrete uses, bridge construction, foundations and ground anchors, nuclear power plants.

The exhibits featured pre-stressing machinery, equipment, materials and services. There were some 75 exhibitors, of which one-third came from overseas. Britain provided the largest foreign contingent, followed by West Germany. Other countries represented in the exhibition were Switzerland, Japan, Canada, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg and France.

This quadrennial congress and exhibition is the main international event in this highly specialised field and provides the best opportunity for participants to learn details of world-wide progress in design and construction with pre-stressed concrete, an industry which is undergoing a production revolution as processes are becoming increasingly mechanised and automated.

CCL Systems Ltd. of Surbiton, Surrey, exhibited an entirely new range of anchorages and stressing equipment particularly designed for the construction needs of today's civil engineers. Stelmo Ltd., Ashford, Kent, which makes a wide range of plant for the precasting and pre-stressing of concrete, featured equipment for industrialised housing units, pipe plants, formwork for bridges, flyovers, and tunnel work.

Bison Concrete exhibited its expertise in frame structures for office buildings, schools, hospital and multi-storey car parks. The Bridon stand illustrated the contribution of the products of the Bridon Wire Ltd. (formerly British Ropes Ltd.) and of the other international companies within the Bridon Group, to the growth of pre-stressed concrete.

Looking at the problems of reinforcement, British Steel Corporation exhibited its extremely successful Macalloy system of pre-stressing as well as a full range of Macalloy pre-stressing bars, fittings and ground anchors. The original patented heat treatment process known as 'Stabilization' developed by GKN Somerset Wire Ltd., was illustrated on the company's booth. 'Stabilization' produces a low-relaxation product offering significant savings in material costs over conventional stress-relieved wire.

PSC Equipment Ltd. showed a large range of mechanical and rubber bridge bearings as well as the FT road bridge expansion joint. The Liner Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd. showed its Gumflow range of concrete liners, encompassing both simple machines and complete and virtually fully-automated batching plants.

The Cement and Concrete Association of the UK, with its technical publications and advisory leaflets, was so besieged for information during the congress, that additional literature had to be flown out from London. The Association not only disseminates the results of research and development through its diverse technical publications but offers a free service of technical information based on the work of its research station in combination with its extensive experience of concrete practice and problems and on the collection of information on a worldwide basis.

This congress attracted some 2,700 delegates, the largest attendance of architects, engineers, researchers, manufacturers of pre-stressed concrete and allied suppliers in FIP history.

The British exhibitors at this congress found it very worthwhile and obtained orders in excess of $1.5 million. Indeed, the problem for many firms in the business lies in obtaining the raw materials and component parts to meet the boom in demand.

Amsterdam event for ceramics trade attracts an international attendance

From L. W. Zonneveld, Commercial Dept., British Embassy, The Hague: Eurocerex, the first European trade fair for the ceramic industry, was held 26-31 May in the Amstel Hall of the RAI Exhibition Centre at Amsterdam. It was held in conjunction with the 13th International Ceramic Congress organised by the Netherlands Association of Clay Industries together with the Association Européenne de Céramique, the international covering association.

On the exhibition grounds some 100 firms from various European countries showed their products which include equipment, tools, appliances, raw materials, semi-manufactured products and process techniques as applied to the ceramic industry. Some exhibitors showed process techniques used for the treatment and regeneration of water, air and waste materials pertaining to the ceramic industry, in view of environmental hygiene. The event attracted 2,700 visitors.

A very attractively designed group of British joint venture stands occupied 420 sq. m. of the Amstel Hall, giving plenty of room to the 15 exhibitors and an information stand. The idea to exhibit at Eurocerex was initiated by the British Ceramic Industry. The joint venture was sponsored by Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with British Overseas Trade Board.

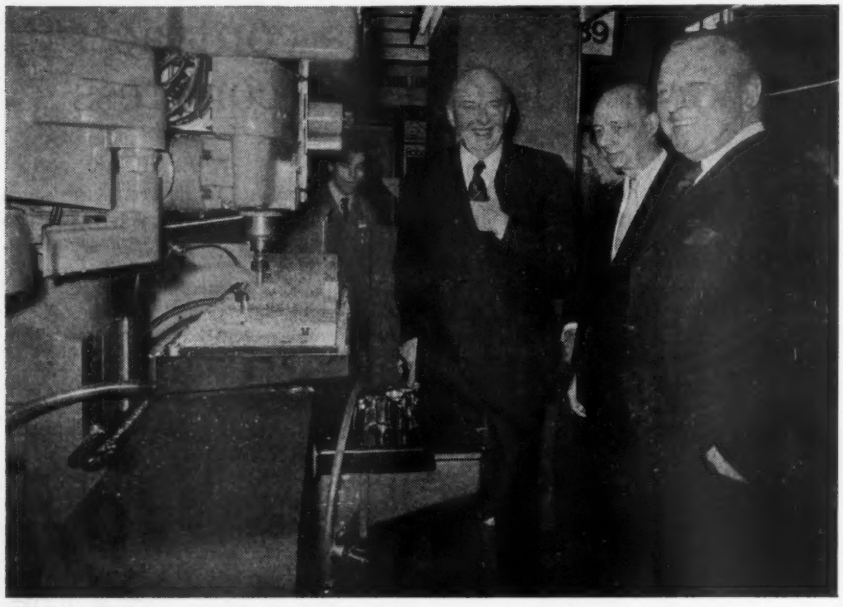
Soon after the opening it already became clear that participation in Eurocerex was worthwhile. Delegates to the Congress frequently visited the exhibition grounds. The British joint venture group reported visits from potential clients from all over the world. A Russian delegation visited the joint venture, as did some Poles, Czechs, Yugoslavs, East Germans.

Several Poles made firm inquiries which are likely to become orders worth several hundred thousands of pounds. Some of the joint venture standholders received firm orders from Nigeria; one of them sold equipment worth £10,000 off his stand to a Nigerian. An Israeli visitor, interested in ceramic process equipment, visited the factory of one of the British exhibitors after having made inquiries on the stand. Other visitors came from Japan, South America, Algeria, Egypt, Brazil, France, Portugal.

From the reports of the exhibitors who disclosed the amount of business done, we can easily estimate that the total amount of business done and firm inquiries received will pass the £1 million mark.

One of the exhibitors gave his own lecture on one of the Congress days after the official hours. In order to organise this he sent a taxi driver along to the hotels where the delegates were staying to invite them to come. Out of the 200, 70 delegates came and one of them reported that the lecture given by this exhibitor was probably more interesting than those given by the officials at the Congress. This shows that inventiveness pays off.

At the recent International Sheet Metal Exhibition in Zurich, P. D. Stobart, British Consul-General, A. J. Cox of Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and T. J. Gatby, Consul Commercial (right to left) learn about a piece of equipment from an executive of Durmech Engineering Ltd.



British Overseas Trade Board chairman Lord Thorneycroft visited the British Pavilion at last month's International Technical Goods Fair in Poznan. To the right of Lord Thorneycroft (centre of picture) are British Ambassador to Warsaw T. Brenchley and Michael Ling, commercial manager of machine tool specialist Moog Ltd. of Cheltenham. Moog reports the sale of a £20,000 machining centre, at the exhibition, to a Polish aircraft manufacturer.

Studies forecast further boost for the semiconductor industry

From K. McNamara, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, San Francisco: Sponsored by SEMI (Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute), Semicon IV was held at the San Mateo Fairgrounds, San Mateo, California, 21–23 May. SEMI was formed in 1970 to represent and promote the interests of manufacturers and suppliers of equipment materials and services to the semiconductor industry. From a modest beginning in 1971, when the first Semicon attracted about 100 exhibitors and an attendance of 3,500, Semicon IV attracted an attendance in excess of 15,000 and over 500 exhibitors.

A full technical programme was arranged over the three-day period and 16 papers were presented by industry authorities covering four major topics – Photolithography, Materials Processing, In-Process Controls, Equipment Engineering and Maintenance.

Located 20 miles from San Francisco, San Mateo is an ideal site for the show as it is only a few miles from Santa Clara County, referred to as Silicon Valley and recognised as the centre of the semiconductor industry in the United States. Over 30 leading US manufacturers of semiconductors are located in Silicon Valley and, in addition, 16 companies are building new facilities or expanding old ones.

In a short span of four years Semicon has been fully accepted by industry and has become the most important exhibition of its kind in the United States, perhaps in the world.

The show was dominated by American manufacturers but four British companies which participated in a joint venture sponsored by the Electric Engineering Association in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board were more than satisfied with their efforts. One company finalised an order for $100,000 and in addition sold $60,000 worth of equipment off the floor. Another UK participant was successful in appointing a national representative. The other two UK firms received an encouraging number of inquiries which they were sure would result in sales.

Apart from the four companies participating in the joint venture, the subsidiaries of three other British firms also exhibited. Britain was conspicuously the best represented foreign country and it perhaps indicates the potential market for British manufacturers of semiconductor materials and production equipment.

Industry studies indicate that the semiconductor industry will grow another 50 per cent by 1976. Integrated circuits represent the major growth segment at 143 per cent, particularly for devices based on MOS technology to be used principally in computer memories, calculators, time pieces and microprocessors. An increase of 138 per cent in optoelectronics is forecast over the next three years as semiconductor displays and LEDs become more widely used.

In view of the foregoing, British manufacturers of semiconductor materials and production equipment may find it worthwhile seriously to consider and evaluate their prospects in the United States. Competition is fierce but the rewards are substantial.

Shipping projects floated in Athens

From N. W. Lomas, British Embassy, Athens: The fourth Posidonia International Exhibition took place at the Zappeion Palace, in the centre of Athens, 3-9 June. More than 190 exhibitors from 21 countries participated and, as on previous occasions, the city throbbed with a new record number of shipping men ever to gather in the Greek capital at the same time.

The organiser of Posidonia '74 – a British company, Maritime Presentations Ltd. – was hard pressed to satisfy the demands of exhibitors in previous Posidonias and were unable to provide space for many new would-be exhibitors. It is hoped that an alternative exhibition site will be available in 1976, but in its absence options have already been lodged for practically all the space that would be available at the Zappeion Palace in that year.

Despite the space limitations, this year's event comprised 123 separate stands displaying equipment and services covering the whole range of shipping, shipbuilding and shiprepairing. Greece was well represented in all sections and the national stands provided by Britain, Japan, Norway, Holland and Italy were impressive and designs were of a high standard.

Vice-Admiral Constantine Skiadopoulos, the Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, performed the opening ceremony in the presence of Constantine Rallis, Minister to the Prime Minister, senior Greek officials, members of the diplomatic corps and the majority of the Greek shipowners who form the sponsorship committee of the exhibition. The ministers and other guests later toured the exhibition and spent a considerable time examining exhibits and talking to exhibitors in the British sections.

Forty British companies participated in a joint venture under arrangements made between British Overseas Trade Board and the two national organisations, Shipbuilding and Repairers National Association and British Marine Equipment Council. The British section consisted of two separate group exhibits under the auspices of the two national organisations. They comprised the largest national effort and 13 more British exhibitors had separate stands. Other British manufacturers were, moreover, represented by their Greek agents in their own stands.

The British sections portrayed many of the latest developments in shipbuilding and shipping services and marine equipment ranging from automatic hatch covers to navigational instruments were on display. The high proportion of British participation in the exhibition was given appropriate publicity and was warmly welcomed by the sponsors. While on the one hand there were eye-catching items – such as the uniformed Lloyds waiter and several complex models, the main emphasis was correctly placed by British exhibitors on manning their stands at a senior and responsible level.

Missions and Tours

BOTB-backed group heading for Havana

The first British Trade Mission to Cuba for 22 years and the first since the present regime assumed power will visit Havana during the early part of November. The mission will be sponsored by the West India Committee which has over 200 years experience of trading with the Caribbean and is the area advisory group for the Caribbean. The Mission will receive British Overseas Trade Board support.

Although the final composition of the membership of the mission has still to be decided, Lord Walston has accepted an invitation to lead it. Lord Walston has held ministerial posts at both the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade.

It is intended that the Mission should consist of 10 leaders of industry and commerce, together with a secretariat provided by the West India Committee. Particular care will be taken to ensure that the interests of banking, agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, shipbuilding, chemicals, textiles, construction equipment, port equipment and medical equipment are represented.

G. Tuppen, quality control manager of Abex Denison Limited, explains the technicalities of a roundness testing machine to members of the Chinese Mechanical Engineering Society, during their visit to the company's offices and factory at Burgess Hill, recently. The visitors showed considerable interest in the company's range of hydraulic control equipment, and in the machinery and testing of the components themselves. The visit was organised by the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers as part of a tour of member companies.

Cement and concrete party to visit Australian cities

The Cement and Concrete Association, in conjunction with the Concrete Society, is arranging a visit to Australia, 27 February-19 March 1975. The 21-day programme will include visits to Singapore, Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney as well as Honolulu on the return journey.

The tour will provide a unique opportunity to see some of the most interesting buildings and structures in Australia's major centres. They will include, for example, the Perth Concert Hall, a structure combining precast and in situ concrete and features interesting surface finishes; buildings at the University of Western Australia, constructed largely of in situ concrete and concrete block masonry to blend with the traditional limestone finishes of the older buildings; and Adelaide Festival Hall, which has a prismatic roof structure, clad with white precast concrete panels.

The Australian tour will culminate in a four-day stop in Sydney, during which the new Opera House will be studied.

Further details can be obtained from G. Wooldridge, Operations Department, Cement and Concrete Association, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AQ.

Singapore and Japan trade tour is set for early 1975

The British Overseas Trade Board in co-operation with the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring an overseas trade mission for exporters of British goods and services to Singapore and Japan early next year.

It is proposed that the mission visits Singapore, 18-26 January, and Tokyo, 26 January-8 February, though deviations may be made to suit individual requirements to areas such as Hong Kong, Manila and Djakarta.

As an indication of the wide selection of products to be covered by the mission, the following categories can be mentioned: high quality engineering machinery, machine tools and industrial plastics, mechanical handling and packaging, high quality clothing, antiques, marine equipment and scientific instrumentation.

The total cost of participation in this mission will be £678. This includes all air fares, transits between hotels and airports and first class hotel accommodation for 21 nights in single rooms with continental breakfast, services and taxes. This sum is to be paid to the Chamber of Commerce before departure. On completion of the mission and subject to the submission of a confidential report a refund of £450 will be made. The net cost to participants will, therefore, be £228. The price is dependent on a minimum of 15 participants and may be subject to alteration consequent upon increases in tariffs and exchange rates.

Any company wishing to participate should contact the Secretary, City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce, Mitre House, 177 Regent Street, London W1R 8DT.

Birmingham business team ready for African safari

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry is sponsoring a business mission to the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Liberia – 4-19 October. This follows a decision by the Chamber's Africa Committee to take advantage of Britain's partnership in the EEC by exploring trading opportunities in Francophone countries of Africa.

The Chamber states that the Ivory Coast Ambassador is taking a personal interest in this mission and has volunteered the help and advice of Embassy staff.

A few vacancies still exist on the mission which is supported, by British Overseas Trade Board, and further particulars can be had from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 75 Harborne Road, Birmingham, B15 3DH.

BOTB News

Investment and licensing in Japan

'The way is open for an increase in British capital participation in the Japanese market' states a booklet *Investment and Licensing in Japan* published by the British Overseas Trade Board. The booklet is a guide to the various factors a company should consider in deciding on investment in manufacturing, licensing or distribution in Japan now that most restrictions on foreign investment have been removed by the Japanese Government.

The various ways, through either investment or licensing, a company can pursue its marketing interests in Japan are covered. First, through investment in wholly owned subsidiaries in Japan, in new joint ventures with Japanese partners, in existing Japanese companies, or in the establishment of branch offices. Secondly, through licensing agreements with Japanese manufacturers.

The particular problems involved in these operations are discussed in the booklet and illustrated by charts and tables. Among the specific subjects are profits, remittance and tax. Appendices to the booklet include lists of lawyers, chartered accountants, and business and market research consultants in Tokyo capable of assisting British companies.

Investment and Licensing in Japan is the latest in the *Trading with Japan* series published by the British Overseas Trade Board. Copies are available free to British companies from the Exports to Japan Unit, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU.

Gakaji Moriya (extreme right), president of the Society of Japanese Aircraft Constructors, hears a technical explanation of the International Communications Recorder from bespectacled Dan Boon, export marketing manager of Racal-Thermionic Ltd., Together with other members of the Racal Electronics Group, Racal-Thermionic were exhibiting at the British Electronics for Aviation Exhibition which opened on 17 June at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo.

Market for UK vehicle components and garage equipment in Japan

'Japanese vehicle manufacturers . . . started purchasing overseas vehicle components and accessories to cope with the shortage of materials and products in the home market,' states a report *The Market for Vehicle Components and Garage Equipment in Japan* published on 26 June by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The report says that many Japanese vehicle manufacturers would be interested in UK products provided the products were competitive, and supply and delivery could be assured, It emphasises the opportunities for peripheral items including sealed beam lamps, windscreens, fuel and radiator hoses, tools, sparking plugs and batteries.

It is pointed out that during 1972 about Y1,500 million worth of garage equipment such as cam engine testers, ignition testers, engine tuning testers, valve seat grinders and valve re-facers, were imported and distributed by members of the Japan Automotive Machine Service Equipment Association. The report adds that promising opportunities exist for British labour saving items and pollution measurement instruments such as diesel smoke testers and hydro-carbon exhaust gas testers.

Referring to third markets, the report says that if UK companies can ensure scheduled delivery of quality parts they will be able to supply equipment to these third markets until Japanese parts manufacturers consolidate their supply position. Given the spread of Japanese vehicle exports this is a substantial potential market for British component firms.

The report contains details of the existing activities of UK companies in Japan, the types and numbers of potential Japanese customers, the distribution system, customary mark-ups, price trends, and credit factors, as well as a brief profile of the Japanese vehicle parts industry, industrial standards, licensing and joint venture opportunities, and tariffs and sales promotion.

Since there are no independent exhibitions in Japan for vehicle components the report considers a British Export Marketing Centre promotion in Tokyo during or before the Japanese Auto Accessory Show (in Spring 1975) would be an outstanding opportunity for British exporters to examine the Japanese market. Similarly, for garage equipment manufacturers, the report recommends participation in the Tokyo Auto Show and a BEMC promotion for British firms to promote their products in Japan.

The Market for Vehicle Components and Garage Equipment in Japan was prepared by Dodwell Marketing Consultants, Tokyo, for the British Overseas Trade Board. It is available to British manufacturers price £10* (post free) from the Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

* The Report is in two parts. £5 for each volume.

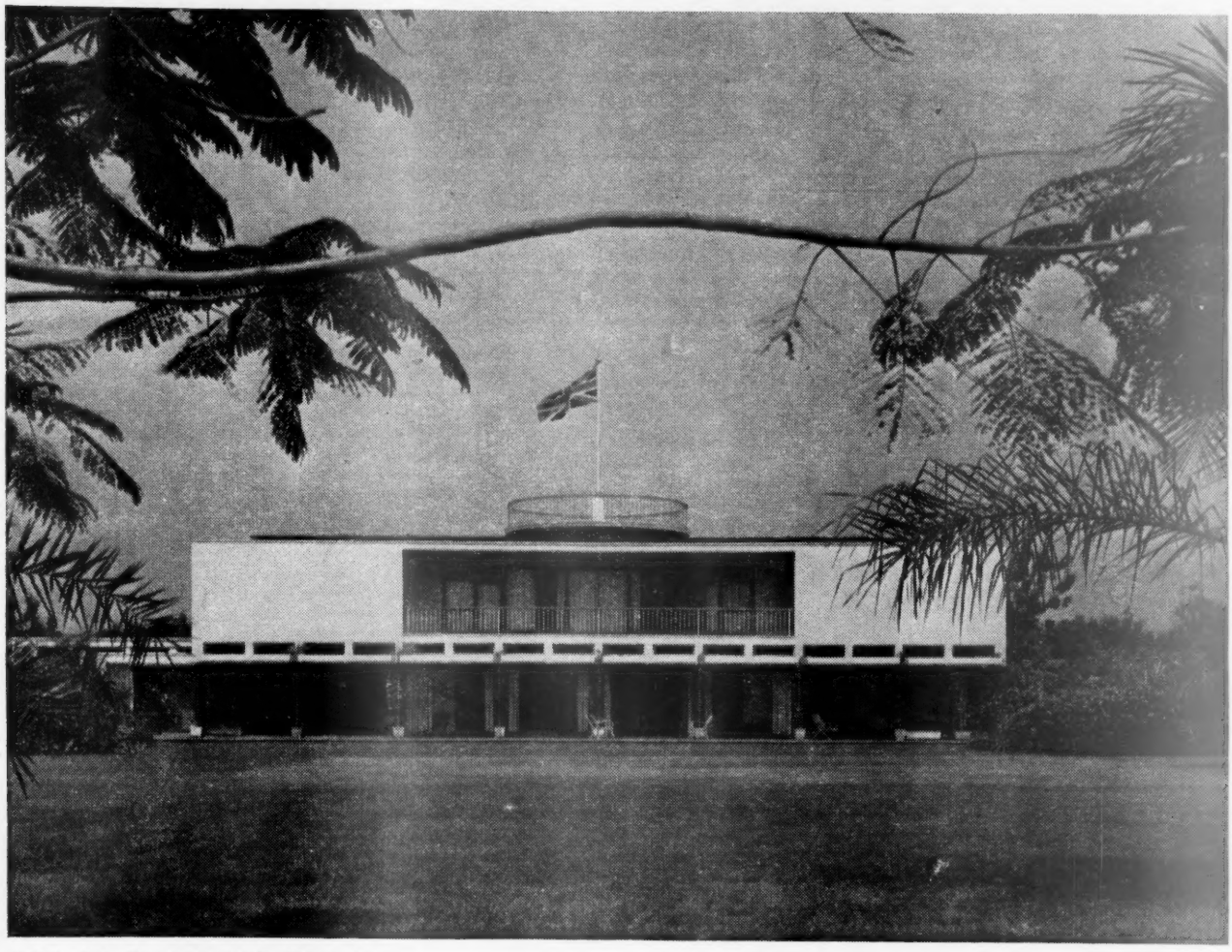
Government Publications in the North

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Brazennose Street, Manchester, 2

British Overseas Trade Board

British Commercial representation overseas



British High Commissioner's Residence, Accra

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British commercial representation overseas

Business men going abroad

The Commercial Departments of the British Embassies, High Commission Offices and Consulates listed herein can be of considerable help to the British business man travelling abroad on export business. They can assist him with introductions, advice on local conditions and help generally in achieving the purpose of his visit. But they are better able to help if told in advance about the visit, its purpose and the nature of any assistance likely to be required of them. Such advance notification to Commercial Departments is best sent through the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade or the Export Section of the Regional Office of the Department of Industry; intending business travellers are advised to contact one or other of these offices (addresses and telephone numbers appear below) at an early stage in arranging visits abroad. These offices will not only notify the visits to the Commercial Departments concerned but can also provide travellers with information about overseas markets before departure.

On arrival overseas the business traveller is advised to telephone the Commercial Department to fix an appointment with the appropriate commercial officer.

'Hints to Business Men' booklets are available for most of the countries listed. British business men who intend visiting any of the countries on export business may obtain copies free of charge from the nearest Regional Office Export Section or from Export Services and Promotions Division (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146) (Telex 886143).

Poste Restante and Telex facilities: business men visiting overseas markets may, if they wish, have their mail addressed care of the Commercial Department of the British Embassy/High Commission/Consulate in the country they are visiting. This facility is available during normal business hours only and business men intending to use it are requested to give adequate notice to the overseas Commercial Department beforehand, or alternatively advise the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade in London, or their nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry. Where public Telex facilities are not freely available, Commercial Departments will, if possible, allow visiting business men who wish urgently to get in touch with their firms to use the post's Telex facilities on a repayment basis.

Services to exporters

The following offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness, IV1 1LU
Tel. 0463 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. 0222 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JQ
Tel. 0532 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TR
Tel. 0632 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland CA13 9NP
Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.
Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DY
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. 0602 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. 0272 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. 0232 34488. Telex 747025 GOVCOMM BELFAST

This list is prepared by the Export Services and Promotions Division of the British Overseas Trade Board and is published quarterly in *Trade and Industry*. Inquiries relating to the list should be made to Export Services and Promotions Division at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7113).

British commercial representation overseas

NOTE: The * denotes that the entry has been amended since last published in April 1974.

AFGHANISTAN
British Embassy, Karte Parwan, **Kabul.** (Tel. 30511/3.)

ALGERIA
British Embassy, Residence Cassionpée, Batiment B., 7, Chemin de Glycines, **Algiers** (Postal address: B.P.43, Alger Gare). (Tel. 605601/04.) (Telex 52872 a/b PRODROME ALGER.)

ANGOLA
British Consulate-General, Rua Diogo Cao No. 4, Caixa Postal No. 1244, **Luanda.** (Tel. 34583, 22487.) (Telex 3130 a/b BRILDAAN.)

ARGENTINA
British Embassy, Dr. Luis Agote 2412, **Buenos Aires** (Postal address Casilla de Correo 2050, Buenos Aires). (Tel. 80-7071/9.) (Telex 121666 a/b 121666AR PROBA).

AUSTRALIA
British High Commission, Commonwealth Avenue, **Canberra, A.C.T.** (Tel. 730422.) (Telex AA62222 a/b UKREP AA62222.)

Sydney—British Consulate-General, Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove, Sydney, Australia 2000, N.S.W. (Tel. 27-7521.) (Telex AA20680 a/b UKREP AA20680.)

***Melbourne**—British Consulate-General, The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3000. (Tel. 602-1877.) (Telex AA30660 a/b UKREP AA30660.)

Brisbane—British Consulate-General, BP House, 193 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4000. (Tel. 214933.) (Telex AA40556 a/b UKREP AA40556.)

Perth—British Consulate-General, ANZ House, 7th Floor, 84 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000. (Tel. 21-5128/9). (Telex AA92493 a/b BHCWA AA92493.)

Adelaide—British Consulate-General, 4th Floor, F.C.A. Building, 15 Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5000. (Tel. 512291.) (Telex AA82543 a/b UKREP AA82543.)

Port Moresby—*see* Papua New Guinea

AUSTRIA
British Embassy, Reisnerstrasse 40, 1030, **Vienna.** (Tel. 731575/9.) (Telex 13410 and 12810 a/b BRITEM A.)

***BAHAMAS**
British High Commission, Bitco Building, Third Floor, Bank Lane, **Nassau.** (Postal address: PO Box 7516, Nassau.) (Tel. 57471/4 (Area Code 80932).) (Telex NS 112 a/b UKREP, Nassau.)

BAHRAIN
British Embassy, Al Mathaf Square, Manama, **Bahrain** (Postal address: P.O. Box 114, Bahrain.) (Prodrome, Bahrain.) (Tel. 4002.) (Telex GJ8213 a/b 8213 PRODRO GJ.)

BANGLADESH
British High Commission, D.I.T. Building Annexe, Dilkusha (P.O. Box 90), **Dacca-2.** (Tel. 243251-3, 244216-7.)

BARBADOS
British High Commission, 147/9 Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676c). **Bridgetown.** (Tel. 63525.) (Telex WB219 a/b UKREP, BRI WB 219.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

BELGIUM
British Embassy, Britannia House, Rue Joseph II 28, B-1040 **Brussels.** (Tel. 191165, 181709, 187600.) (Telex 23462 a/b BRITEM B.)

Antwerp—British Consulate-General, Van Schoonbekeplein 6, 2000 Antwerp. (Tel. 326940, 328829.) (Commercial correspondence should be addressed in the first instance to the Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, or to the British Embassy, Brussels, B-1040.)

BOLIVIA
British Embassy, Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (Casilla 694), **La Paz.** (Tel. 51400 and 29404.) (Telex BX 5228 a/b PRODROME BX 5228.)

BOTSWANA
British High Commission, Private Bag 23, **Gaborone.** (Tel. 2483/5.)

***BRAZIL**
British Embassy, Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 8 (Caixa Postal 07-0586), **Brasilia D.F.** (Tel. Brasilia 24-6710.) (Telex 041-216 a/b PRODROME BRASILIA.)
(*Rio de Janeiro is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in Brazil*).

Rio de Janeiro—British Consulate-General, British Trade Promotion Office, Praia do Flamengo 284-2° Andar (Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00.). (Tel. 225-7252.) (Telex 31802 a/b BRITAIN RIO DE JANEIRO.)

Sao Paulo—British Consulate-General, Avenida Paulista 1938 (17° Andar.) (Caixa Postal 846) Sao Paulo. (Tel. 287-7722.) (Telex 021846 a/b BRITAIN SAO PAULO.)

BRUNEI
British High Commission, Jalan Residency, **Bandar Seri Begawan,** State of Brunei. (Tel. 2231.) (Telex BRU 211 a/b UKREP, BRU 211.)

BULGARIA
British Embassy, Boulevard Marchal Tolbukhin 65-67, **Sofia.** (Tel. 885361/2.) (Telex 22363 a/b PRODROME SOFIA.)

BURMA
British Embassy, 80 Strand Road (P.O.Box 638), **Rangoon.** (Tel. 15700.)

CAMEROON
British Consulate, Rue Alfred Saker (Posta Address: BP 1016, **Douala,** Cameroon). (Tel. 42 21 77 and 42 22 45.) (Telex 5353 a/b BRITAIN 5353 KN.)

CANADA
British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, **Ottawa** K1P 5K7, Ontario. (Tel. 237-1530.) (Telex 0534266 a/b UKREP, OTT.)

Montreal—British Government Office, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 101, P.Q. (Tel. 866-5863.) (Telex 01-26437 a/b UKREP, MTL.)

Toronto—British Government Office, 8th Floor, 200 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3E3. (Tel. 864-1290.) (Telex 02-29531 a/b UKREP, TOR.)

Vancouver—British Government Office, 4th Floor, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, British Columbia. (Tel. 683-4421.) (Telex 04-51287 a/b UKREP, VCR.)

Winnipeg—British Government Office, 402 Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, 1, Manitoba R3C OS9. (Tel. 942-3151.) (Telex 07-57814 a/b UKREP, WPG.)

Edmonton—British Government Office, Suite 1404, Three McCauley Plaza, 10025 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1S6. (Tel. 424-0481.) (Telex 037-2421 a/b UKREP, EDM.)

Halifax—British Government Office, 10th Floor, Centennial Building, 1645 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Tel. 422-7488.) (Telex 019-21634 a/b UKREP, HFX.)

CEYLON
Renamed—*see* SRI LANKA.

CHILE
British Embassy, P.O. Box 72-D, Bandera 227, **Santiago.** (Tel. 61151/5.) (Telex PROST CL 40844 a/b PROST CL 40844.)

CHINA
British Embassy, 5 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kou Men Wai, **Peking.** (Tel. 521961/4.)

COLOMBIA
British Embassy, Carrera 10, No. 19-65, 7° Pisco, **Bogota.** (*Airmail address:* Apartado Aereo 4508, Bogota.) (Tel. 349080.) (Telex 44503 a/b 44503 BRIT CO.)

***COSTA RICA**
British Embassy, Paseo Colon, 3202, Apartado 10056, **San José.** (Tel. 21-58-16 and 21-56-88.) (Telex CR2169 a/b 2169 PRODROME.)

CUBA
British Embassy, Edificio Bolivar, Capdevila, 101-103, e Morro y Prado, **Havana.** (Tel. 61-5681.) (Postal address: c/o Apartado 535, Administration de Correos No. 1, Mexico 1 DF Mexico.)

CYPRUS
British High Commission, P.O. Box 1978, Alexander Pallis Street, **Nicosia.** (Tel. 73131-5.) (Telex 2208 a/b UKREPNIC.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
British Embassy, Thunovska 14, **Prague** (Praha) 1. (Tel. 533347/9 and 533340.) (Telex 0121011 a/b 121011 PRDM C.)

***DENMARK**
British Embassy, 36-40 Kastelsvej, DK-2100 **Copenhagen** O. (Tel. Tria 6360.) (Telex 19908 a/b 19908 BRIEMB DK.)

Aarhus—British Trade Office, BP Huset, Europaplads 2 ii, DK-8000 Aarhus. (Tel. (06) 122500.)

(*There is also an Honorary Consul in the* **Faroe Islands** *at Thorshavn who will be glad to see British business visitors:*
British Consulate, Yviri vid Strand 17 (P.O. Box 49) DK—3800, **Thorshavn,** Faroe Islands. (Tel. Bryggjan 13510.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
British Embassy, Apartado 1352, No. 84 Avenida Independencia, **Santo Domingo.** (Tel. 682-3128/9.) (Telex 3460075 a/b 3460075 PRODROME.)

ECUADOR
British Embassy (opposite Hotel Quito), Gonzalez Suárez 111, **Quito** (Postal address: Casilla 314, Quito). (Tel. 230070/3.) (Telex 38 a/b 38 PRODROME ED.)

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, Kasr El Doubara, Garden City, **Cairo.** (Tel. 20850.)

EL SALVADOR
British Embassy, 13a Avenida Norte (Continuacion), No. 611, Colonia Duenas, **San Salvador.** (Tel. 219106, 220590, 223945.) (Telex 20133 a/b PRODSALV.)
(*Postal address: Embajada Britanica, Apartado (cc) 500, San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America.*)

ETHIOPIA
British Embassy, Papassinos Building, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, P.O. Box 858, **Addis Ababa.** (Tel. 151166 and 151252/3.)

Asmara—British Consulate, Gellatly Hankey Building, Av. Haile Selassie I, P.O. Box 254, Asmara. (Tel. 110131.)

FIJI
British High Commission, Civic Centre, Stinson Parade (P.O. Box 1355), **Suva** (UKREP SUVA). (Tel. 311033.) (Telex FJ 2129 a/b UKREP FJ 2129.)

FINLAND
British Embassy, Uudenmaankatu 16-20, **Helsinki** 12. (Tel. 12574.) (Telex 121122 a/b UKHKI SF.)

FRANCE
British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, **75008 Paris.** (Tel. 266-91-42.) (Telex 65264 a/b INFORM PARIS.)

Bordeaux—British Consulate-General, 15 Cours de Verdun, 33081 Bordeaux Cedex. (Tel. 52-28-35/6.) (Telex 57440 a/b BRITAIN BORDX.)

Lille—British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard de la Liberté (Sac Postal 2037), 59014 Lille Cedex. (Tel. 573549 and 570177.) (Telex 82669 a/b 82669 BRITAIN LILLE.)

Lyon—British Consulate-General, 24 Rue Childebert, 69 288 Lyon Cedex 1, Rhone. (Tel. 375967/8.) (Telex 33254 a/b BRITAIN LYON.)

Marseille—British Consulate-General, 24 Avenue du Prado, 13-Marseilles 6e (Bouches du Rhonee). (Tel. 376854/6.) (Telex 42307 a/b BRITAIN MARSL.)

Strasbourg—British Consulate-General, 10 Rue du General de Castelnau, 67001 Strasbourg Cedex. (Tel. 88-366491.) (Telex 87995 a/b BRISTRA STRBG.)

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

GAMBIA
British High Commission, 78 Wellington Street, P.O. Box 507, **Banjul.** (Tel. 244/6.)

***GERMANY, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**
British Embassy, **East Berlin** BFPO 45. (Tel. 225431.) (Telex 113171 and 113172 a/b GBBER DD.)

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 53 **Bonn,** Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77. (Tel. 234061.) (Telex 886887, 0886161 and 0886162 a/b BRINF D.)

Berlin—British Consulate-General, 1000 Berlin 12, Uhlandstrasse 7-8. (Tel. 3095295.) (Telex 184268 a/b UKBLN D.)

Dusseldorf—British Consulate-General, 4 Dusseldorf, Nordsternhaus, Georg-Glock-Strasse 14. (Tel. 434281-5.) (Telex 8584855 a/b 8584855 COM D.)

Frankfurt—British Consulate-General, 6 Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53. (Tel. 720406.) (Telex 414932 a/b UKFFT D.)

Hamburg—British Consulate-General, 2000 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuderweg 8a. (Tel. 4513 51/5.) (Telex 0213562 a/b BRHBG.)

Hanover—British Consulate-General, 3000 Hanover, Uhlemeyer Strasse 9 & 11. (Tel. 327641/5.) (Telex 923263 a/b BCGHN D.)

Munich—British Consulate-General, 8000 Munich 13, Akademiestrasse 7. (Tel. 394015/19.) (Telex 529959 a/b UKMUN D.)

Stuttgart—British Consulate-General, 7000 Stuttgart, Königstrasse 45. (Tel. 293216/8.) (Telex 722397 a/b 722397 UKST D.)

GHANA
British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street (P.O. Box 296), **Accra.** (Tel. 64651.)
(*The P.O. Box number must be used for all correspondence.*)

GREECE
British Embassy, 1, Ploutarchou Street, **Athens** 139. (Tel. 736211 (10 lines).) (Telex 216440 a/b 216440 LION GR.)

GUATEMALA
British Consulate, Edificio Maya, Via 5, No 4-50, 8° Piso, Zona 4, **Guatemala City.** (Tel. 61329 and 64375.) (Telex 279 a/b BRITON GU.)

GUYANA
British High Commission, 44 Main Street, (P.O. Box 625), **Georgetown.** (Tel. 65881/4.) (Telex GY221 a/b 221 UKREP GY.)

HAITI
British Consulate, Shell Building, Rue Pavée, (P.O. Box 1302), **Port-cu-Prince.** (Tel. 21227 & 23921.)

HONDURAS
British Embassy, Edificio Palic, 4 Piso, Avenida Republica de Chile 804 (Apartado 290), **Tegucigalpa.** (Tel. 22-0479/80.) (Telex 1138 a/b 1138 PRODTEGU HT.)

***HONG KONG**
British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 528, 707 Shell House, Queen's Road Central, **Hong Kong.** ('Uktrade, Hong Kong.') (Tel. 5-230176.) (Telex HX73031 a/b UKTRA HX.)

HUNGARY
British Embassy, Harmincad Utca 6, **Budapest** V. (Tel. 182-880.) (Telex 224527 a/b 224527 BRIT H.)

ICELAND
British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, **Reykjavik.** (Tel. 15883/4.) (Telex 2037 a/b 2037 UKREYK IS.)

INDIA
British High Commission in India, Chanakyapuri, **New Delhi,** 110021. (Tel. 70371.) (Telex 2135 a/b ND 2135.)

Calcutta—British High Commission, 1 Ho Chi Minh Sarani, P.O. Box 9073, Calcutta, 700016. (Tel. 44-5171.)

Bombay—British High Commission, P.O. Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, 400001. (Tel. 259981/5.)

Madras—British High Commission, P.O. Box 3710, 150A Mount Road, Madras, 600002. (Tel. 83136.)

INDONESIA
British Embassy, Djalan Thamrim 75, **Jakarta.** (Tel. 41091/8.) (Telex 6166 a/b PRODROME DKT 6166.)

IRAN
British Embassy, Avenue Ferdowsi, **Tehran.** (Tel. 45011/4.) (Telex 2493 a/b 2493 PRODROME TN.)

IRAQ
British Commercial Office, Shaheen Building, Saadoon Street, **Baghdad.** (Tel. 99001/3.)

IRISH REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, **Dublin,** 2. (Tel. 65678/9.) (Telex 5296 a/b 5296 UKDB EI.)

ISRAEL
British Embassy, 192 Rehov Hayarkon Street, **Tel Aviv** 63405. (Tel. 249171-5.) (Telex 33-559 a/b PRODR IL.)

ITALY
British Consulate-General, Via San Paolo 7, I-20121 **Milan.** (Tel. 803442-6.) (Telex 31528 a/b 31528 BRITAIN.)
(*Milan is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Italy.*)

Rome—British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80A, I 00187 Rome. (Tel. 4755551-5.) (Telex 61049 a/b 61049 PRODROME.)

Florence—British Consulate, Palazzo Castelbarco Lungarno Corsini 2, I 50123 Florence. (Tel. 272594.) (Telex 57270 a/b 57270 BRITAIN.)

Genoa—British Consulate-General, Via XII Ottobre 2/132, I 16121 Genoa. (Tel. 564833-6.) (Telex 27689 a/b 27689 BRITAIN.)

Naples—British Consulate-General, Via Fransesco Crispi 122, 80122 Naples. (Tel. 663883.) (Telex 71330 a/b 71330 BRITAIN.)

Bari—British Trade Representative, Via Fratelli Rosselli 38, I 70126, Bari. (Tel. 330791.)

Palermo—British Consulate, Via Marchese di Villabianco 9, I 90143 Palermo. (Tel. 253364-6.) (Telex 91111 a/b 91111 CONSULUK.)

Turin—British Consulate, 1 Corso Vittorio Emanuele (corner of Corso Massimo d'Azeglio), I 10125 Turin. (Tel. 657676/7.) (Telex 21464 a/b 21464 BRITAIN.)

***Venice**—British Consulate, Accademia Dorsoduro, 1051, Castella Postale 469 Venezia. (Postal address, British Consulate, P.O. Box 469, I 30100 Venice.) (Tel. 27408.) (Telex 41283 a/b 41283 BRITAIN.)

IVORY COAST
British Embassy, Fifth Floor, Immeuble Shell, Avenue Lamblin, **Abidjan.** (Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan.) (Tel. 226615, 322776 and 324980.) (Telex 706 a/b PRODROME ABIDJAN.)

JAMAICA
British High Commission (P.O. Box 393), Barclays Bank Building, 54 King Street, **Kingston,** Jamaica. (Britcom, Kingston.) (Tel. 932-1930.) (Telex 2110 a/b UKREP, KIN JA.)

JAPAN
British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, **Tokyo** 102. (Tel. (03) 265-5511.) (Telex J.22755 a/b PRODROME.)

Osaka—British Consulate-General, Hong-kong Bank Building, 45 Awajimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541. (Tel. (06) 231-3355/7.) (Telex 522 5167 a/b BRITAIN OSA or BRIOSK.)

JORDAN
British Embassy, King Hussein Street, P.O. Box 6062, **Amman.** (Tel. 37374-5.)

KENYA
British High Commission in Kenya, P.O. Box 30133, 13th Floor, Bruce House, Standard Street, **Nairobi.** (Tel. 35944.) (Telex 22219 a/b UKREP, NAIROBI.)

KHMER REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 96 Moha Vithei 9 Tola (BP 150) **Phnom Penh.** (Tel. 23976.)

***KOREA**
British Embassy, **Seoul** BFPO via BFPO1. (Tel. 75-7341/3.)

KUWAIT
British Embassy, Kuwait Investment Company Building (5th Floor), Plot 6, Area 9, Ahmad al-Jabir Street (P.O. Box SAFAT 300), **Kuwait.** (Tel. 439221/2.)

LAOS
British Embassy, Rue J. Nehru, P.O. Box 224, **Vientiane.** (Tel. 2333 and 2374.)

LEBANON
British Embassy, Avenue de Paris Ras Beirut, **Beirut.** (Tel. 221550-3, 225615, 232195.) (Telex 20465 a/b PRODOME.)

LESOTHO
British High Commission, P.O. Box 521, **Maseru.** (Tel. 3961.)

LIBERIA
British Embassy, P.O. Box 120, 'Mamba Point', **Monrovia.** (Tel. 21055, 21107.) (Telex 4287 a/b PRODROME LIB.)

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 30 Triq Alfatah, **Tripoli.** (Tel. 31191/5.)

LUXEMBOURG
British Embassy, 28 Boulevard Royal, **Luxembourg.** (Tel. 29864/5.) (Telex 443 a/b PRODROME L.)

***MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REPUBLIC)**
British Embassy, 1st Floor, 41 Lalana Razanakombana (Boite Postale 167), **Tananarive.** (Tel. 206-50.) (Telex 201-226 a/b PRODROME, TANA.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

MALAWI
British High Commission, P.O. Box 479, Victoria Avenue, **Blantyre.** (Tel. 33022.)

***MALAYSIA**
British High Commission (P.O. Box 1030), 13th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, **Kuala Lumpur.** (Tel. 202666.) (Telex 30245 a/b UKREP MA30245.)

MALTA
British High Commission, 7 St. Anne Street, **Floriana.** (Tel. Central 21285/6/7.) (Telex 249 UKREP MW.)

MAURITIUS
British High Commission, P.O. Box 586, Cerne House, Chaussée Street, **Port Louis.** (Tel. 20201.) (Telex IW 266 a/b UKREP IW 266.)

MEXICO
British Embassy, Lerma 71, Cuauhtemoc, P.O. Box 96 Bis., **Mexico** 5 D.F. (Tel. 5114880/85.) (Telex 1771185 a/b 1771185 UKEM MEX.)

MONGOLIA
British Embassy, 36 Peace Street (P.O. Box No. 703), **Ulan Bator,** The People's Republic of Mongolia. (Tel. 51033.)

MOROCCO
British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard d'Anfa (Boite Postale 762), **Casablanca.** (Tel. 261440/1.) (Telex 22781 M a/b BRITAIN 22781 M.)

MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)
British Consulate-General, 310 Avenida Augusto do Castilho (P.O. Box 55), **Lourenco Marques.** (Tel. 26011/2, 29989.) (Telex 01265 a/b UKREP MO.)

NEPAL
British Embassy, Lain Chaur (P.O. Box 106), **Kathmandu.** (Tel. 11081, 11588/9.)

NETHERLANDS
British Embassy, Lange Voorhout 10, **The Hague.** (Tel. (070) 645800.) (Telex 31600 a/b 31600 BEMB NL.)

Amsterdam—British Consulate-General, Johannes Vermeerstraat 7, Amsterdam. (Tel. (020) 739143.) (Telex 15117 a/b 15117 UKAMS NL.)

NEW ZEALAND
British High Commission, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building, 9th Floor, 2 The Terrace, **Wellington** 1. (Postal address: P.O. Box 369.) (Tel. 46-060.) (Telex NZ 3325 a/b UKREP NZ 3325.)

Auckland—British High Commission, 9th Floor, Norwich Union Building, Queen Street, Auckland, 1. (Postal address: Private Bag, Auckland, 1.) (Tel. 32-973.) (Telex NZ 2412 a/b UKREPAK NZ 2412.)

Christchurch—British High Commission, B.N.Z. House, Cathedral Square, Christchurch. (Postal address: P.O. Box 1762, Christchurch.) (Tel. 30-143.) (Telex NZ 4428 a/b UKREP NZ 4428.)

***NICARAGUA**
British Embassy, Avenida Las Colinas (Lote 100), Las Colinas, Carretera a Masaya Km. 9, **Managua.** (Postal address: Apartado 13, Managua, Nicaragua.) (Tel. 96256/96207.) (Telex (First call 375/1220 (a/b OPERADOR ESQUIPULAS 1220), then request ext: EQ12 (a/b PRODMGA EQ12).)

NIGERIA
British High Commission in Nigeria, Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, **Lagos.** (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 12136, Lagos, Nigeria.) (Tel. 51630, Counsellor 21202 or First Secretary 21409.) (Telex 21247 a/b UKREP, LAGOS.)

Benin City—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, U.A.C. Main Premises, Siluko Road, Benin City. (Tel. 805/6.) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 1094, Benin City.)

Ibadan—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Finance Corporation Building, Lebanon Street, Ibadan. (Tel. 21551.) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 5010, Ibadan.)

Kaduna—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the United Bank for Africa Building, Yakubu Gowon Way, Kaduna. (Tel. 22573/5.) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 2096, Kaduna.)

NORWAY
British Embassy, Thomas Heftyesgate 8, **Oslo,** 2. (Tel. 563890/7.) (Telex 11575 a/b 11575 UKOSL N.)

Bergen—Consul, British Consulate, Slottsgaten 1, 5015 Bergen. (Tel. 210990 & 217033.) (Telex 42660 a/b 42660 UK BGN N.)

OMAN
British Embassy, **Muscat.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 300, Muscat.) (Tel. 2411-2415.) (Telex MB 216 a/b PRODROME MB 216, and MB 273 a/b PRODROME MB 273.)

PAKISTAN
British Embasy, Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5 (P.O. Box 1122), **Islamabad.** (Tel. 22131/5.)
Commercial matters are dealt with according to area by the following Consulates-General:

Karachi—York Place, Runnymeade Lane, Port Trust Estate, Clifton, Karachi (Britain Karachi). (Tel. 53 20 41.)

Lahore—4 Racecourse Road (P.O. Box 416), Lahore (Britain Lahore). (Tel. 60141.)

PANAMA
British Embassy, Via Espana 120, **Panama City.** (Postal address: Panama City c/o British Consulate Box B, Balboa Post Office, Canal Zone, Panama.) (Tel. Panama City 23-0451.) (Telex 3481020 a/b PROPANA.)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
British Consulate, United Church Building (3rd floor), Douglas Street, **Port Moresby.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 739, Port Moresby.) (Tel. 2485 and 3095.) (Telex NE 22142 a/b NE 22142.)

PARAGUAY
British Embassy, 25 de Mayo 171, **Asuncion.** (Postal address: Casilla de Correo 404, Asuncion.) (Tel. 49146.) (Telex 139 a/b PRODROME 139 PY.)

PERU
British Embassy, Edificio Pacifico, Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa (sextra cuadra), **Lima.** (Postal address: P.O. Box 854, Lima.) (Tel. 283830.) (Telex PX 5230 a/b PRODROME, PX 5230.)

PHILIPPINES
British Embassy, P.O. Box 295, 9th Floor, L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Boulevard, **Manila.** (Tel. 59-24-61.) (Telex 3282 PRODME PN a/b 3282 PRODME PN.)

POLAND
British Embassy, Aleje Roz 1, **Warsaw.** (Tel. 281001-5.) (Telex 813694 a/b 813694 PROD PL.)

PORTUGAL
British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos a Lapa 35-39, **Lisbon 3.** (Tel. 661191/5.) (Telex 12278 a/b 12278 PROLIS P.)

***QATAR**
British Embassy, P.O. Box 3, **Doha.** (Tel. 22637.) (Telex POLITICAL DH4205 a/b 4205 PRODRO DH.)

ROMANIA
British Embassy, 24, Strada Jules Michelet, **Bucharest.** (Tel. 111635/6.) (Telex 011-295 a/b PRODROME, BUC.)

SAUDI ARABIA
British Embassy, Dutch Bank Building, 4th Floor (P.O. Box 393), **Jedda.** (Tel. 27306 & 27122.)

SENEGAL
British Embassy, 20 Rue du Docteur Guillet (B.P. 6025), **Dakar.** (Tel. 22383.) (Telex 548 a/b PRODROME, SG.)

SIERRA LEONE
British Trade and Information Centre, 4th Floor, Leone House, Siaka Stevens Street, **Freetown.** (Tel. 4096.) (Telex 235 a/b UKREP FTN 235.)

***SINGAPORE**
British High Commission, Tanglin Circus, **Singapore 10.** (Postal address: Tanglin P.O. Box 19.) (Tel. 639333.) (Telex RS 21218 a/b UKREP SP RS 21218.)

SOMALI REPUBLIC
British Embassy, Waddada Xasan Geeddi Abtoow 7/8, P.O. Box 1036, **Mogadishu.** (Tel. 2288.) (Telex Mogadishu 617 a/b PRODROME MOG SM.)

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, 6 Hill Street, Arcadia, **Pretoria** 0002. (Tel. 74-3121.) (Telex 44641 a/b 44641 PR.)

Johannesburg—British Consulate-General, 8th Floor, B.P. Centre, corner Kerk/Harrison Street, P.O. Box 10101, Johannesburg. (Brit-consul, Johannesburg.) (Tel. 834-6411.) (Telex 43-7115 a/b 43-7115 JH.)
(*Johannesburg is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in South Africa.*)

Cape Town—British Consulate-General, 11th Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St. Georges Street, P.O. Box 500, Cape Town. (Tel. 41-1466/8.) (Telex 5-7447CT a/b 5-7447CT.)

Durban—British Consulate General, 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban. (Tel. 313131 (five lines).) (Telex 6-7428 a/b 6-7428 DN.)

SPAIN
British Embassy, Calle de Fernando el Santo 16, **Madrid** 4. (Tel. 419-0200/12.) (Telex 27656 a/b 27656 INGLAE.)

Barcelona—British Consulate-General, Edificio Torre de Barcelona, Avenida Generalisimo Franco 477 (13 Floor), Apartado de Correos 12111, Barcelona 11. (Tel. 239 0804, 239 1300.) (Telex 52799 a/b 52799 BRBAR E.)

Bilbao—British Consulate-General, Alameda Urquijo 2-8, Bilbao 8. (Tel. 214780.) (Telex 32446 a/b 32446 BRBIL.)

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

Seville—British Consulate, Plaza Nueva 8 (Dpdo), Seville. (Tel. 228875.) (Telex 72172 a/b 72172 BRSEV E.)

Valencia—British Consulate, Calle Cronista Carreres 1, 4a Valencia 3. (Tel. 21-12-75.)

Vigo—British Vice-Consulate, Plaza de Compostela No. 23 (6°), (P.O. Box 49), Vigo. (Tel. 211450.)

Palma de Mallorca—British Consulate, 23-1° Jaime III, Palma de Mallorca. (Tel. 212085, 212445.)

Las Palmas—British Consulate, Edificio Hocasa, 6 Piso, Calle Alfredo L. Jones, 33 (P.O. Box 2020), Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. (Tel. 262508.) (Telex 95276 a/b 95276 BRTLP E.)

Santa Cruz—British Consulate, Calle del Si 3, 3rd Floor (esquina a Villalba Hervas), (P.O. Box 109) Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. (Tel. 242000.)

SRI LANKA
British High Commission, Galle Road, Kellupitiya, **Colombo** 3. (Postal address: P.O. Box 1433, Colombo.) (Tel. 27611/15.) (Telex 1101 a/b UKREP, COLOMBO.)

SUDAN
British Embassy, P.O. Box 801, New Aboulela Building, Barlaman Avenue, **Khartoum.** (Tel. 70760, 70766-9.)

SURINAM
There is an Honorary Vice-Consul at the British Vice-Consulate at Paramaribo who will be pleased to see business visitors. His address is: 15 Mr. Dr. de Mirandastraat (P.O. Box 1300), **Paramaribo.** (Tel. 77455.)

SWAZILAND
British High Commission, Alister Miller Street, **Mbabane.** (Postal address: British High Commission, Private Bag, Mbabane.) (Tel. 2581.)

SWEDEN
British Embassy, Skarpögatan 6-8, S-115 27 **Stockholm.** (Tel. 670140.) (Telex 19340 a/b BRITEMB S.)

Gothenburg—British Consulate-General, Götgatan 15, S-411 05 Gothenburg. (Tel. 136277.) (Telex 20041 a/b BRITAIN S.)

Malmo—British Consulate, Lilla Nygatan 11, S-211 38 Malmö. (Tel. 126625.)

***SWITZERLAND**
Zurich—British Consulate-General, Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zurich. (Tel. (01) 47 15 20/6.) (Telex 54260 a/b 54260 UKZUR CH.)
(*Zurich is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Switzerland.*)

Berne—British Embassy, Thunstrasse 50, 3005 Berne. (Tel. (031) 445021/8.) (Telex 32687 a/b 32687 UK BNECH.)

Basle—British Consulate, P.O. Box No. 851, Rittergasse 35, 4001 Basle. (Tel. (061) 235843.) (Telex 62959 a/b UKBAL CH.)

Geneva—British Consulate-General, 6th Floor, Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. (Tel. (022) 343800, 332385.) (Telex 22956 a/b 22956A (or B) UKGV CH.)

SYRIA
British Embassy, 11 Kotob Building, Mohd. Kurd Ali Street, Malki Avenue (P.O. Box 37), **Damascus.** (Tel. 332561-3.)

TANZANIA
British High Commission, Permanent House, corner Azikiwe Street/Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 9112, **Dar-es-Salaam.** (Tel. 29601.) (Telex 41004 a/b 41004 UKREP.)

THAILAND
British Embassy, Pleonchit Road, **Bangkok.** (Tel. 53291.)

TOGO
British Embassy, Boulevard Circulaire, Boite Postale 892, **Lome,** Republic of Togo. (Tel. 2085.) (Telex 5210 a/b PRODROME, LOME.)

TONGA
British High Commission, **Nukualofa.**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
British High Commission, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, P.O. Box 778, **Port of Spain,** Trinidad. (Tel. 52861/6.) (Telex WG 224 a/b UKREP 224.)

TUNISIA
British Embassy, 5 Place de la Victoire, **Tunis.** (Tel. 245100, 245324, 245649.) (Telex TUNIS 12007 a/b RDROM 12007 TUNIS.)

***TURKEY**
British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesi, 46a, Cankaya, **Ankara.** (Tel. 183240/45.) (Telex 42320 a/b PROD TR.)

Istanbul—British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu, Istanbul. (Tel. 498874.) (Telex 298 a/b BRITAIN IST.)

UGANDA
British High Commission, P.O. Box 2894, 10-12 Parliament Avenue, **Kampala.** (Tel. 57054/9.) (Telex 61006 a/b 61006 UKREP KLA.)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi—British Embassy, Commercial Secretariat, First Floor, Sheikh Ahmad bin Hamad Building, Sheikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi. (Postal address: P.O. Box 248, Abu Dhabi.) (Tel. 43033/4/5.) (Telex AH234 a/b PRODROME AH 234.)

Dubai—British Embassy, Tariq Ibn Zayed Street (P.O. Box 65), Dubai. (Tel. 31070, 31893 and 31993.) (Telex DB 5426 a/b 5426 BRITEM DB.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—Re-named: see **EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF**

UNITED STATES
Washington—British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20008. (Tel. HO 21340.) (Telex 892370 a/b PRODROME WSH.)

New York—British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street (19th and 20th floors), New York, N.Y. 10022. (Tel. 593-2258, Area Code 212.) (Telex 126919 a/b PRODROME NYK.)
(*New York is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in the USA. Export Credits Guarantee Department's representative in N. America is at the same address.*)

Atlanta—British Consulate-General, Suite 912, 225 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (Tel. 524-2691/2, Area Code 404.) (Telex 542517 a/b BRITAIN ATL.)

Boston—British Consulate-General, Suite 4740, Prudential Tower, Prudential Centre, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. (Tel. 261-3060, Area Code 617.) (Telex 946412 a/b BRITAIN BSN.)

Chicago—British Consulate-General, 33 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. (Tel. 346-1810/17, Area Code 312.) (Telex 254432 a/b BRITAIN CGO.)

Cleveland—British Consulate-General, 1823 Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. (Tel. 621-7674, Area Code 216.) (Telex 980126 a/b BRITAIN CLV.)

Dallas—British Government Trade Office, 813 Stemmons Tower West, 2730 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207. ('Britrade, Dallas.') (Tel. 637-3600, Area Code 214.) (Telex 730382 a/b BRITRADE DAL.)

Detroit—British Consulate-General, 1008 Detroit Bank and Trust Building, 211 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan 48226. (Tel. 962-4776, Area Code 313.) (Telex 230158 a/b BRITAIN DET.)

Honolulu—British Consulate-General, Suite 1206, 841 Bishop Street, Honolulu 96813. (Tel. 536-1048/9.) (Telex 634161 a/b BRITAIN 634161.)

Houston—British Consulate-General, 1005 World Trade Centre, 1520 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas 77002. (Tel. 223-2301, Area Code 713.) (Telex 762-307 a/b BRITAIN HOU.)

Los Angeles—British Consulate-General, Ahmanson Centre East Building, Suite 312, 3701, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010. (Tel. 385-7381, Area Code 213.) (Telex 677421 a/b BRITAIN LSA.)

Miami—British Consulate, 700 Ingraham Building, 25, S.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida 33131. (Tel. 371-7544/6, Area Code 305.) (Telex 519468 a/b BRITAIN MIA.)

Minneapolis—British Government Trade Office, 922 Midwest Plaza Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402. (Tel. 335-0921, Area Code 612.) (Telex 290122 a/b BRITRADE MPS.)

Important

The information given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office Export Section of the Department of Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

Philadelphia—British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. (Tel. Walnut 52430/2, Area Code 215.) (Telex 834636 a/b BRITAIN PhA.)

San Juan—British Consulate, Room 1014, Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. (Postal address: G.P.O. Box 2157, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936.) (Tel. 767-4435 (Area Code 809).) (Telex 365270 a/b 365270 BRITAIN.)

St. Louis—British Consulate-General, 7th Floor, Gateway Tower, 1 Memorial Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63102. (Tel. Main 14688, Area Code 314.) (Telex 447190 a/b BRITAIN STL.)

San Francisco—British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Equitable Life Buildings, 120 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104. (Tel. 981-3030, Area Code 415.) (Telex 340628 a/b BRITAIN SFO.)

Seattle—British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 801 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. (Tel. 622-9253, Area Code 206.) (Telex 329602 a/b BRITAIN SEA.)

(*There is also a Vice-Consul at Baltimore and a Consul at Norfolk who will be glad to see business visitors.*)

Baltimore—British Consulate, Suite 3406, 222 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. (Tel. 727-1082, Area Code 301.)

Norfolk—British Consulate, 932 Wainwright Building, 229 West Bute Street, Norfolk, Virginia, 23510. (Tel. MA 7-1934, Area Code 703.)

URUGUAY
British Embassy, Edificio Banco de Londres y America del Sud, Cerrito 420, Piso 7°, **Montevideo.** (Tel. 912501.) (Telex 398439 a/b PRODROME UY 439.)

USSR
British Embassy, Kutuzovsky Prospekt 7/4, **Moscow** G248. (Tel. 241-1033/4.) (Telex 7341 a/b PRODROME SU.)

VENEZUELA
British Embassy, 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Commercial Tamanaco, Chuao, **Caracas.** (Postal address: Apartado 1246, Caracas.) (Tel. 911391.) (Telex 23468 a/b 23468 PROCARAC.)

***VIETNAM**
British Embassy, 25 Boulevarde Thong Nhut, P.O. Box No. 1, **Saigon.** (Tel. 25194-24610.)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 13 Al Qasr al Jumhuri (P.O. Box 1287), **Sana'a.** (Tel. 2684 and 5714.)

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
British Embassy, 28 Ho Chi Minh Street, Khormaksar, **Aden.** (Tel. 24171-6.)

YUGOSLAVIA
British Embassy, Ulica Generala Zdanova 46, **Belgrade.** (Tel. 645055.) (Telex 11468 a/b 11468 YU PROBEL.)

Zagreb—British Consulate-General, Ilica 12 (P.O. Box 454), 41001 Zagreb. (Tel. 447533.) (Telex 21309 a/b 21309 YU BR ZAG.)

ZAIRE REPUBLIC
British Embassy, 9 Avenue de l'Equateur, 5th floor, Barclays Bank International Building (B.P. 8049), **Kinshasa.** (Tel. 234836.)

ZAMBIA
British High Commission, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box RW50, **Lusaka.** (Tel. 51122.) (Telex LS 4115 a/b UKREP ZA 4115.)

British Trade Correspondents

NOTE: The * denotes that the entry has been amended since last published in April 1974.

Trade Correspondents generally give part-time service to the Departments of Trade and Industry. Often they are Civil Servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain other territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British Trade Correspondents can assist British business visitors is therefore limited.

AFRICA, SOUTH WEST
Mr. M. A. Isaacson, P.O. Box 29, **Windhoek,** South West Africa. (Tel. 7983.)

BELIZE
Mr. Gordon Roe, 6 Fort Street, P.O. Box 438, **Belize City.** (Tel. 2383.)

BERMUDA
Mrs. A. Brackstone, c/o Visitors' Service Bureau, **Hamilton.** (Tel. 1-2038.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS
The Chief Secretary, **Stanley.**

GIBRALTAR
The Financial and Development Secretary, Government Secretariat, **Gibraltar.** (Tel. 2971, Ext. 51.) (Telex 223 a/b SECRETARIAT GIBRALTAR.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLAND COLONY
The Collector of Customs, P.O. Box 503, Betio, **Tarawa,** Gilbert Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND
Mr. A. G. Ayres, Javelin House, 109 Water Street, P.O. Box 6012, **St. John's,** Newfoundland. (Tel. 726-8948, Area Code 709.)

NEW HEBRIDES
Mr. C. H. Allan, OBE, CMG, Resident Commissioner, **Vila.**

SEYCHELLES
Captain J. Harwood, Mahe Shipping Co. Ltd., Victoria, **Mahe,** Seychelles.

ST. HELENA
The Colonial Treasurer, The Castle, Island of St. Helena, South Atlantic Ocean.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE
British Trade Correspondent, High Commission Office, Western Pacific High Commission, **Honiara,** British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

TASMANIA
Mr. W. T. Loney, OBE, 10th Floor, AMP Building, 86 Collins Street, **Hobart,** Tas. (Postal address: GPO Box H. Tas 7001.) (Tel. Hobart 343411/2.)

WESTERN SAMOA
Mr. W. W. Ansell, c/o Bank of Western Samoa, **Apia,** Western Samoa, South Pacific.

Towns and countries in which commercial representation is available

Aarhus, Denmark
Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Accra, Ghana
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Adelaide, Australia
Aden, Yemen
Algiers, Algeria
Amman, Jordan
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Ankara, Turkey
Antwerp, Belgium
Asmara, Ethiopia
Asuncion, Paraguay
Athens, Greece
Atlanta, United States
Auckland, New Zealand

Baghdad, Iraq
Bahrain, Bahrain
Baltimore, United States
Banda Seri Begawan, Brunei
Bangkok, Thailand
Banjul, Gambia
Barcelona, Spain
Bari, Italy
Basle, Switzerland
Beirut, Lebanon
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Benin City, Nigeria
Bergen, Norway
Berlin, Germany
Berne, Switzerland
Bilbao, Spain
Blantyre, Malawi
Bogota, Colombia
Bombay, India
Bonn, Germany
Bordeaux, France
Boston, United States
Brasilia, Brazil
Bridgetown, Barbados
Brisbane, Australia
Brussels, Belgium
Bucharest, Romania
Budapest, Hungary
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Cairo, Egypt, Arab Republic of
Calcutta, India
Canberra, Australia
Capetown, South Africa
Caracas, Venezuela
Casablanca, Morocco
Chicago, United States
Christchurch, New Zealand
Cleveland, United States
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Copenhagen, Denmark

Dakar, Senegal
Damascus, Syria
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
Delhi, India
Detroit, United States
Dilkusha, Bangladesh
Doha, Qatar
Douala, Cameroon
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Dublin, Irish Republic
Durban, South Africa
Dusseldorf, Germany

Edmonton, Canada

Florence, Italy
Floriana, Malta
Frankfurt, Germany
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Gaberone, Botswana
Geneva, Switzerland
Genoa, Italy
Georgetown, Guyana
Gothenburg, Sweden
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Hague, The, Netherlands
Halifax, Canada
Hamburg, Germany
Hanover, Germany
Havana, Cuba
Helsinki, Finland
Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Honolulu, United States
Houston, United States

Ibadan, Nigeria
Istanbul, Turkey

Jakarta, Indonesia
Jedda, Saudi Arabia
Johannesburg, South Africa

Kabul, Afghanistan
Kaduna, Nigeria
Kampala, Uganda
Karachi, Pakistan
Kathmandu, Nepal
Khartoum, Sudan
Kingston, Jamaica
Kinshasa, Zaire Republic
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Kuwait, Kuwait

Lagos, Nigeria
Lahore, Pakistan
La Paz, Bolivia
Las Palmas, Spain (Canary Islands)
Lille, France
Lima, Peru
Lisbon, Portugal
Lomé, Togo
Los Angeles, United States
Lourenco Marques, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)
Luanda, Angola (Portuguese West Africa)
Lusaka, Zambia
Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Lyon, France

Madras, India
Madrid, Spain
Malmö, Sweden
Managua, Nicaragua
Manila, Philippines
Marseille, France
Maseru, Lesotho
Mbabane, Swaziland
Melbourne, Australia
Mexico City, Mexico
Miami, United States
Milan, Italy
Mogadishu, Somali Republic
Monrovia, Liberia
Montevideo, Uruguay
Montreal, Canada
Moscow, USSR
Munich, Germany
Muscat, Oman

Naples, Italy
Nairobi, Kenya
Nassau, Bahamas
New Delhi, India
New York, United States
Nicosia, Cyprus
Norfolk, United States
Nukualofa, Tonga

Osaka, Japan
Oslo, Norway
Ottawa, Canada

Paramaribo, Surinam
Palermo, Italy (Sicily)
Palma de Mallorca, Spain (Balearic Islands)
Panama City, Panama
Paris, France
Peking, China
Perth, Australia
Philadelphia, United States
Phnom Pehn, Khmer Republic
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Port of Spain, Trinidad
Port Louis, Mauritius
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Pretoria, South Africa

Quito, Ecuador

Rangoon, Burma
Reykjavik, Iceland
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy

Saigon, Vietnam
St. Louis, United States
Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic
San Francisco, United States
San José, Costa Rica
San Juan, Puerto Rico (USA)
San Salvador, El Salvador
Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain (Canary Islands)
Santiago, Chile
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seattle, United States
Seoul, Korea
Seville, Spain
Singapore, Singapore
Sofia, Bulgaria
Stockholm, Sweden
Strasbourg, France
Stuttgart, Germany
Suva, Fiji
Sydney, Australia

Tananarive, Malagasy Republic
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tehran, Iran
Tel Aviv, Israel
The Hague, Netherlands
Thorshavn, Faroe Islands (Denmark)
Tokyo, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Tripoli, Libya
Tunis, Tunisia
Turin, Italy

Ulan Bator, Mongolia

Valencia, Spain
Vancouver, Canada
Venice, Italy
Vienna, Austria
Vientiane, Laos
Vigo, Spain

Warsaw, Poland
Washington, United States
Wellington, New Zealand
Winnipeg, Canada

Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Zurich, Switzerland

Government Publications in the Midlands

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 258/259 Broad Street, Birmingham, 1

Trade Information

Tariff quota for iron and steel coils for re-rolling

An Order (the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 5) Order 1974, SI 1093 of 1974) has been made opening from 1 July up to and including 30 September 1974, a duty free tariff quota of 50,000 tonnes of iron and steel coils for re-rolling (Tariff heading 73.08) imported from any source outside the European Economic Community. This quota provides for the next three months the same quota arrangements as were in force for the periods 25 January to 31 March and 9 April to 30 June.

Where goods from any third country sources qualify for duty-free treatment under other arrangements such imports will not count against the quota. The Order provides that as long as the quota is not exceeded, such goods (provided they satisfy the requisite origin criteria) may also be imported from other Member States duty-free. Duties on these goods from other Member States are also separately suspended until 31 June 1974.

Qualifying imports will be debited against the quota in the order in which they are entered with Customs for home use.

Customs Notice 771 and amendments, available from any Customs House or Office give information on the administration of Tariff Quotas and inquiries should be made to any office of HM Customs and Excise. Any general inquiries about this quota should be made to Tariff Division 2 of the Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Note

Tariff quotas provide for the importation of specified amounts of goods at zero or reduced rates of duty. Any goods that do not qualify for the quota are charged the normal rate of duty.

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, pictured in his office with Emile van Lennep (right), Secretary General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Mr. van Lennep called on Mr. Shore and Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, following his reappointment to office after his first five-year term as the OECD's chief executive.

Tariff quotas 1974 – cancellation of announcement of exhaustion

Trade and Industry of 13 June 1974 listed a number of EEC tariff quotas where the United Kingdom's share for 1974 had been exhausted.

UK tariff heading	Item	HM Customs Serial No.
ex 55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton woven on handlooms (for imports from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Thailand)	3678

HM Customs have now stated that for this item the announcement was included in error and that the quota has been reinstated. Importers may therefore continue to claim for the benefit of this quota. Retrospective claims for quota benefit in respect of goods which have been imported since 24 May 1974 may be made to Customs provided the necessary documentary evidence is available and the claim is made by 9 August.

Inquiries about current availability of preferences may be made to HM Customs, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE, tel: 01-626 1515, ext. 2570 (Quotas and Butoirs), ext. 2294 (ceilings and inner ceilings).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the material listed below on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 18 July.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.40	*penta*Sodium triphosphate, of which not more than 25% by weight is in the Phase 1 crystalline form, and which contains not more than 0.0030% by weight of total fluorine	Sodium tri-polyphosphate, low temperature rise, food grade	31 December 1974	14917

Certificates of origin: issuing bodies

The following organisations have been designated by the United Kingdom Government for the purpose of issuing certificates of origin under Article 11 of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs formalities 1923:

Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce
Ayr Chamber of Commerce

Barnsley & District Chamber of Commerce
Batley & Birstall Chamber of Commerce
Birkenhead Chamber of Commerce
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Blackburn & District Chamber of Commerce
Bolton & District Chamber of Commerce
Bradford Chamber of Commerce
Brighton & Hove Chamber of Commerce & Trade
Bristol Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Burnley & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Burton upon Trent & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Bury & District Chamber of Commerce

Cambridge Chamber of Commerce
Cardiff Chamber of Commerce
Carlisle Chamber of Commerce
*Chester & North Wales Chamber of Commerce
*Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce
Colchester and District Chamber of Trade & Commerce
Coventry Chamber of Commerce
Croydon Chamber of Commerce

Derby & Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce
Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce
Doncaster Chamber of Commerce
Dudley & District Chamber of Commerce
Dundee Chamber of Commerce

Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Exeter & District Chamber of Commerce

Forth Valley Chamber of Commerce (Falkirk)

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
Gloucester & County Chamber of Commerce
Goole Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Grantham Chamber of Commerce
Great Grimbsy Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Great Yarmouth Chamber of Commerce
Greenock Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures

Halifax & District Chamber of Commerce
Huddersfield & Spen Valley Chamber of Commerce
Hull Chamber of Commerce & Shipping

Ipswich Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Isle of Man Chamber of Commerce (Douglas)
Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce (Newport)

Jersey Chamber of Commerce (St. Helier)

Kendal & District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Kidderminster Chamber of Commerce (Birmingham)
Kirkcaldy & East Fife Chamber of Commerce

Lancaster, Morecambe & District Chamber of Commerce (Lancaster)
Leeds Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Leicester & County Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Leith Chamber of Commerce
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
London Chamber of Commerce & Industry (and branch issuing offices at Barking and Crawley)
Lowestoft Chamber of Commerce
Luton, Dunstable & District Chamber of Commerce (Luton)

Manchester Chamber of Commerce
Medway Chamber of Commerce
Merseyside Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Liverpool)
Mid Herts Chamber of Commerce

Neath, Briton Ferry & District Chamber of Commerce (Neath)
Newark Chamber of Commerce
*Newhaven & District Chamber of Commerce
Newport & Monmouthshire Chamber of Commerce
North Lindsey Chamber of Commerce
North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce
North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Northampton & County Chamber of Commerce
Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Belfast)
Norwich Chamber of Commerce
Nottingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Oldham & District Chamber of Commerce
Ossett Chamber of Commerce

Paisley Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd.
Perthshire Chamber of Commerce (Perth)
Plymouth Chamber of Trade & Commerce
Poole, Bournemouth & District Chamber of Commerce (Bournemouth)
Port of Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce
Port Talbot Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Preston & District Chamber of Commerce

Reading Chamber of Commerce & Trade
Rochdale & District Chamber of Commerce
Rotherham & District Chamber of Commerce
Rugby Chamber of Commerce

Sheffield Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Slough & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Branch issuing office) also at London Airport (Heathrow)
South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce (Hawick)
Southampton Chamber of Commerce
Southend Chamber of Trade, Commerce & Industry
Stockport Chamber of Commerce
Swansea Chamber of Commerce & Shipping

Telford Chamber of Industry and Commerce Ltd.
Teesside & District Chamber of Commerce
Royal Tunbridge Wells Chamber of Trade
Tyne & Wear Chamber of Commerce (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

Wakefield Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Walsall Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Warrington Chamber of Commerce
City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce
*Widnes Chamber of Commerce
*Wigan & District Chamber of Commerce
Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Worcester Chamber of Commerce

* Does NOT certify movement certificates.

The list previously published in *Trade and Industry* of 10 January 1974, is hereby cancelled.

Information for exporters

Exporters are informed that foreign Customs authorities may refuse certificates of origin other than those issued by organisations designated by the Department of Trade and listed above. Exporters are advised that difficulties may also arise over documents which do no more than authenticate the signature of the declarer (even if the signature of the declarer is later officially authenticated).

Refusal by foreign Customs authorities to accept certificates of origin or difficulties arising, for the reasons given above, are almost bound to lead to delay in delivery of the goods concerned, and may in certain circumstances lead to forfeiture of the goods, or in the imposition of financial penalties, or both.

Chambers of Commerce seeking designation to issue certificates of origin universally acceptable to foreign Customs authorities under the provisions of international. Conventions should apply in the first instance to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 75 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5BB, as the ABCC acts as an advisory body to the Department of Trade on these matters.

Suspension of anti-dumping duty on moving eyes for dolls

The Department of Trade, after reviewing the current import situation and in the light of undertakings given by the exporter, has made an order suspending for a period of 12 months the anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of moving eyes for dolls, other than eyes made of glass, originating in the United States of America and made by Jacoby-Bender, Inc. (trading as the Dollac Co. of New York) or by the Margon Corporation of New Jersey. This duty was imposed by the Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 2) Order 1971.

The new order, the Anti-Dumping Duty (Temporary Suspension) (No. 3) Order 1974 (SI 1974 No. 1103), comes into operation on 22 July 1974. Before the end of the 12 month period the Department will review the suspension of the duty.

Copies of the order will be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 6½p).

Benelux: new law on designs and models

In accordance with the Benelux Convention on Designs or Models the three Benelux countries are introducing a uniform law on the registration of industrial designs and models and this law is due to come into force on 1 January 1975. From that date registrations may be applied for at the Benelux Merkenbureau, Bankastraat No. 149/151, The Hague, Netherlands or at any of the national industrial property offices. Registrations are valid for five years from the date of registration and may be renewed for two successive periods of five years on payment of renewal fees. Under transitional arrangements any protection existing for designs and models in any of the Benelux countries will continue except that in Belgium owners of registrations effected before the date the uniform law comes into force must within one year of that date make a confirmatory registration at the Belgian Industrial Property Office.

It should be noted that as from 1 January 1975 Belgium and the Netherlands will cease to be parties to The Hague Agreement of 1925 concerning the international deposit of industrial designs.

A translation of the above Convention and Uniform Law is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe, Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Italy: postal services

A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 13 June 1974, advised British firms to use telegraphic or telephone channels for communications with Italy because of the erratic state of the Italian postal services in recent months. It is understood that the postal and telegraphic services are still subject to considerable delays and British firms are strongly urged to use telex, telephone or the telegraphic system, according to priority. It is understood that with the latter there is a seven-day delivery.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Bangladesh, Hong Kong (including Macao) and Pakistan have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade Room DO5, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

ECGD News

Yugoslavia: £7.8m contract for cement works

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of £6.6 million in connection with a £7.8 million contract between Polysius Ltd., Berkshire, and Beocinska Fabrika Cementa Beocin-AP Vojvodina, Yugoslavia, to expand the cement works at Beocin. The extension will increase the present output by an additional 3,000 tons of cement each day.

Polysius is responsible for supervising the erection and the commissioning, expected in 1977. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of eight years from commissioning. Brandts Ltd. arranged the loan with Vojvodjanska Banka on behalf of Lloyds Bank Ltd.

Denmark and Hungary

The protocol to the 1969 trade agreement between Denmark and Hungary negotiated for 1973 has been extended to cover trade during 1974. Denmark's exports to Hungary in 1974 will include machinery and mechanical appliances, fish meal, and photographic and medical instruments and apparatus. Hungary's exports to Denmark will include textiles, furniture, and aluminium wire and cable, including steel reinforced cable. Further details, including the full quota lists for 1974, are available. **EDB ext. 408/423**

Hungary and Norway

Quota arrangements for trade during 1974 between Hungary and Norway were agreed in Budapest by representatives of both Governments earlier this year. Norwegian exports to Hungary will include paper and board, paper products, fish products, and machines and equipment. Hungarian exports to Norway will include textile goods, sea-going vessels, and basket work.

Further details, including full quota lists, can be obtained from the OTAR section, Export Data Branch.

EDB ext. 288/466/467

Business men visiting Brazil

The British Industrial Exhibition in São Paulo will take place from 23 August to 1 September of this year. Business men visiting Brazil on matters unconnected with the Exhibition, but wishing to use the services of posts there, are requested to avoid the period of 19 August to 1 September if possible.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Belgium

Price control regulations
The *Moniteur Belge*, 31 May 1974, published a decree dated 29 May 1974 amending the decree of 1 March 1973 on temporary changes to the price control regulations. The notification period for price rises, which should have returned to two months on 1 June 1974, will now remain at three months until 1 October 1974. Copies of the decree (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Imported books and magazines: price control regulations
The *Moniteur Belge*, 18 June 1974, published a decree dated 13 June 1974 on the price control of imported books and periodicals. The decree entered into force on 18 June 1974. Copies of the decree (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Foodstuffs regulations
The *Moniteur Belge*, 29 May 1974, published a decree dated 4 April 1974 on articles and substances permitted to come into contact with foodstuffs. Details of permissible articles and substances are shown in the annexes to the decree, which enters into force on 1 December 1974.

The *Moniteur Belge*, 25 May 1974, published a further decree dated 5 April 1974 on the labelling of articles and substances permitted to come into contact with foodstuffs. The decree enters into force on 1 September 1974. Copies of the decrees (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

Completing assembly of coin-in-the-slot scales at the factory of W. & T. Avery Ltd. at Sherburn in Elmet, near Leeds. The factory uses advanced flowline techniques to produce a range of retail and light industrial scales. The company's products have been successful in many overseas markets, particularly in the Mediterranean and Caribbean.

Spain

Capital goods: additions and extensions
The Spanish *State Gazette*, 11 June 1974, announced the following additions and extensions to the list of capital goods which may be admitted at the concessional rate of 5 per cent import duty, subject to the importer making application to the Spanish Minister of Commerce:

Tariff no.	Description	Valid until
ADDITIONS		
ex 84.37.B.1.b	Looms of the Raschel type with a single knitting head and with sley-point bars for making patterns, having an effective width of 3 metres and not more than 500 courses	10 June 1976
ex 84.43.B	Boilers with automatic non-continuous pouring, having a capacity of 2000 kg. or more and provision for automatic delivery of precise amounts of molten metal by thermal detection of the level in the moulds	10 June 1976
ex 84.43.D ex 84.56.E ex 90.28.C.7 and others	Machinery for producing cast iron pipes by centrifugal casting, together with systems for extracting, preparing and inserting the mould lining, and general control equipment	10 June 1976
ex 84.45.C.6	Automatic machinery for fine-finishing of bearing races and channels by means of a vibrating abrasive tool	10 June 1976
ex 84.56.E	Machinery for forming sand mould cores, consisting of a central pouring and blowing unit, two side units (left and right) for curing by electric or gas heating and provision for core removal, or core removal, or consisting of a central transfer system with 6 or more arms, a pouring and blowing unit, an electric or gas heated curing tunnel and a core-removal station.	10 June 1976
ex 85.15.B.2a	Camera tubes and controlling devices therefor (without monitors) other than black and white tubes of the 'Vidicon' and lead-oxide types; telecines, other than black and white telecines of the 'Vidicon' and lead-oxide types.	10 June 1975
EXTENSIONS		
ex 84.28.A.2	Machines for putting up hay in the form of discs or prisms the diameter or shortest edge of which exceeds 22 mm.	10 June 1976
ex 84.45.C.6	Automatic grinding machines for injector cylinders and cones, with constant automatic electronic measurement during the whole working cycle	10 June 1976
ex 84.45.C.11	Double-action stamp forging hammers, of a weight exceeding 50,000 kg	10 June 1976
ex 84.59.K	Piston extruders with automatic pressure regulation and a cutting head, for producing pre-formed parts of rubber or of thermoplastic materials.	10 June 1976

The full text in Spanish is available from OTAR section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Diggers: joint assembly
In the *State Gazette*, 11 June 1974 the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (see *Board of Trade Journal*, 11 August 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of back diggers with frontal loading shovel, useful power from 50 to 150 hp, tariff heading ex 84.23.A. The parts, components and

auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty.

On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc., to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 22 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these back diggers all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until 10 June 1976.

British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf. Other inquiries should be addressed to Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Loading shovels: joint assembly

In the *State Gazette*, 11 June 1974, the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (see *Board of Trade Journal*, 11 August 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of loading shovels with an operation power between 50 and 100 hp, tariff heading ex 84.23.A. The parts, components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture, will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty.

On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc to be imported with the reduced imported duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 15 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these loading shovels all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until 10 June 1978.

British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf. Other inquiries should be addressed to Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Steam turbines: joint assembly

In the *State Gazette*, 11 June 1974, the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (see *Board of Trade Journal*), 11 August 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of steam turbines, 125 MW or less, for power stations, tariff heading 84.05 B. The parts, components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty. (On application a special resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc, to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 40 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these steam turbines all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro-forma resolution will remain in force until 10 June 1978.

British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should end details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Equipment, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf. Other inquiries should be addressed to Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hilll London EC4M 7HU. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Fans for thermoelectric power stations: joint assembly extensions

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 23 March 1972 (page 551) of approval under the special system of joint assembly of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of fans for thermoelectric power stations of more than 250 MW, valid until 6 March 1974. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 11 June 1974, announced the extension of validity until 5 March 1978. **EDB ext. 462/471/412/473**

Marine steam boilers: joint assembly extensions

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 3 August 1972 (page 206) of approval under the special system of joint assembly of a pro-forma resolution for the manufacture of marine steam boilers with a pressure of more than 38 kilograms/square centimetre of saturated steam or super-heated steam at any temperature and without a weight limit, valid until 12 January 1974. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 11 June 1974, announced the extension of validity of the pro forma resolution until 11 January 1976. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Switzerland

Tobacco tax: new rates

Swiss Recueil No. 20 has published an Ordinance of 15 May 1974 which amends the rate of tobacco tax on cigars and pipe tobacco. Details of the new rates, which took effect on 1 June 1974, are available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Parrots and parakeets: import prohibition

Swiss Recueil No. 18 has published ordinance 1/74 which prohibits the importation and transit of certain species of parrots and parakeets from Central and South America. The prohibition does not apply to air transit when the birds do not leave the aircraft. Further information is available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Lebanon

Regulation on import and sale of pharmaceuticals

The Lebanese Minister of Health issued decree 324/1 on 3 April 1974 requiring that importers of pharmaceuticals should, immediately upon taking delivery of medical preparations and before taking the goods from the warehouse, stick on the outside of each package a standard label showing the following:

Name of importer

Number of registration of the medicament at the Lebanese Ministry of Health

Sale price to the public in the Lebanon as fixed by the Ministry of Health.

An unofficial French translation is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Israel

Standard on screwed lampholders

The Standards Institution of Israel has issued Standard 78 on screwed lampholders (Edison type). This standard has been declared official and compliance with it will become compulsory 60 days from 13 June 1974.

The Standards Institution of Israel issues an English translation of this standard and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, Telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice on the standard are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442 3111, Telex 82424).

No further details are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iraq

Import programme for 1974/75

The Iraqi authorities have issued the import licensing programme for the period April 1974 to March 1975. It is governed by the following lists:

List of prohibited goods

List of goods monopolised by the General Trade Establishment

List of items importable only when local production does not satisfy the market.

Copies of these lists are available to British exporters on request.

EDB ext. 420/475

Iran

Relaxation of import regulations

Further to a notice published in *Trade and Industry*, 6 June 1974, on registration of orders which do not now require the prior agreement of the Iranian Ministry of Economy, the BN tariff numbers of the goods referred to are as follows:

Alcoholic beverages: 22.05 (except grape juice), 22.06, 22.07, 22.09(B)
Iron or steel sheets and plates (hot and cold rolled):
of a thickness less than 3mm.: 73.13(C)
of a thickness between 3mm. and 4.75mm.: (73.13(B1)
of a thickness more than 4.75mm.: 73.13(A1)
Structural steel: steel or iron wire or rods: 73.10(A2 & 3), 73.14(B & C), 73.10(B1)
Steel or iron angles: 73.11(A2 D), 73.11 (B1)
Yarn and textiles: 51.01(A1, A3 and B), 51.02, 51.03, 55.05(1 & 2), 55.07(A & B), 55.08(A & B), 56.05, 56.06.
Paper: Ozalid 48.01 B; writing paper 48.01 B; Kraft paper and cardboard 48.01 C.
Vehicles and parts, trucks and tipper trucks: 87.02C (except vans of 3 tons and less capacity)
Rubber tyres and tubes: 40.11 (except tyres for bicycles, motor cycles and snow tyres).

Additional items not now requiring prior Ministry agreement to registration of orders are as follow:

Radio sets equipped with tape recorders or stereo devices: 85.15(B)
Cottonseed and soyabean flour, sunflower seeds and other oil seeds: 12.02(A & B)
Steel pipe of 6 inch diameter or more: 73.18, 73.19.
Textiles made of mixed synthetic and natural yarn falling under tariff item numbers BN 51.04(A1 & 2 and B1 & 2), 56.07 (A1 & 2 and B1 & 2).

EDB ext. 420/475

Liberia

Customs tariff

The Customs Tariff Act 1974, which repeals the Tariff Act 1966, has been published, giving details of the revised Liberian tariff. A new Chapter 56 to the Act—Tariff Schedules—is added in lieu thereof as follows:

Section 56.2 Schedules of import and export duties. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles imported from a foreign country into Liberia and upon all articles exported from Liberia the rates of duty set forth in Schedules 1 through IV appended to this Chapter.

Section 56.3 Import duties. Customs import duties shall be levied on, and paid by the importer in respect of the goods listed in Column 2 of Schedule I when imported into Liberia at the rates specified in Column 3 of the said Schedule.

Section 56.4 Export duties. Customs export duties shall be levied on, and paid by the exporter in respect of the goods listed in Column 2 of Schedule III when exported from Liberia at the rates specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

Section 56.5 Exemption from import duties. Any article chargeable with customs import duties in accordance with any heading of Schedule I hereto and which falls within any heading in Schedule II shall be exempted from the payment of customs import duties.

Section 56.6 Rate of duty levied. Unless otherwise specified the rate of duty levied in accordance with Section 2 shall be:
(a) that percentage of the value of the goods, if the rate of duty levied is expressed as a percent; or
(b) the sum specified, if the rate of duty is expressed as a sum of money.

Section 56.7 Valuation of imports. The value of goods imported shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 202 of the Customs Code, 1966

Section 56.8 Valuation of exports. The value of any goods exported shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 203 of the Customs Code, 1966.

Section 56.9 Classification, in general. The classification of goods shall be determined principally by reference to the descriptive terms of major headings and any relative Sections or Chapter notes of the Schedule enacted herewith.

Section 56.10 Classification of goods, mixtures and combinations. Any reference in a heading to a material of substance shall be taken to include a reference to mixtures or combinations of that material of substance with other materials of substances. Any reference to goods of a given material or substance shall be taken to include a reference to goods consisting wholly or partly of such material or substance. The classification of goods consisting of more than one material or substance shall be made only under one of the principles stated in subsections (a) through (e) of this Section.
(a) When for any reason goods are prima facie classifiable under two or more headings, classification shall be effected as follows:
1 The heading which provides the most specific description shall be preferred to heading providing a more general description (subheadings being disregarded).
2 Mixtures and composite goods which consist of different components and which cannot be classified by reference to paragraph (1) of this Section shall be classified as if they consisted entirely of the material or component which gives the goods their essential character in so far as this criterion is applicable.
3 When goods cannot be classified by reference to paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this Section, they shall be classified under the heading which involves the highest rate of duty.
(b) Where in a note to a Section or Chapter of the Schedules it is provided that certain goods are not covered by that Section or Chapter, a reference being made parenthetically to another Section or Chapter or to a particular heading, the note shall except in so far as the context requires otherwise, be taken to refer to all the goods falling within that other Section or Chapter heading notwithstanding that only certain of those goods referred to by description in the note.
(c) Goods not falling within any heading of the Schedule shall be classified under the heading appropriate to the goods to which they are most akin.
(d) Except as provided in a note to a Section or Chapter of the Tariff Schedules hereto any term used in a subheading shall be construed in the same way and limited in extent by the major heading of the Section or Chapter where the subheading belongs.
(e) If any question arises as to whether any particular goods are or are not included in a class of goods appearing in this order such questions shall be decided by the Assistant Minister for Revenues.

Section 56.11 Exemption of nonconsumable articles to non-Librarians. At the discretion of the Collector of Customs a bona fide alien visitor to Liberia may be permitted to import temporarily nonconsumable articles including a motor vehicle and boat required for his personal use during his visit without payment of duty or giving security for the duty thereon and subject to such other conditions as the Collector may see fit to impose:
(a) Security for payment of duty may be given by a bond or cash deposit, and, when the value of any such goods does not exceed $50.00, the Collector may at his discretion permit importation without security;
(b) All goods imported without payment of duty under the authority of this Section shall be exported within 90 days of importation or such further period not exceeding 90 days which the Collector in his discretion may allow;
(c) On the exportation of goods imported without payment of duty in accordance with this Section, the bond security shall be cancelled or the cash deposit refunded.

Section 56.12 Goods exempt from a Competent declaration of importer. Whenever in Schedule I and II hereto any goods are made conditionally exempt from duty by reason of any special circumstance, they shall be exempted only upon a declaration by the importer and the Collector may require the production of such evidence as to special use or circumstance as ground for exemption.

Section 56.13 Standards of weight and measures. For the purposes of this Act, the standards of weight and measures shall be the same as those of the United States of America, except when otherwise specified.

EDB Ext. 473/472/471/462

The Gambia

Customs tariff

The Customs Tariff (Amendment No. 22) published in *The Gambia Gazette*, 4 May 1974, amends, with effect from 1 May, the First Schedule of the customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff no.	Tariff description	Rate of duty general
63.01	A Clothing, clothing accessories, travelling rugs and blankets, household linen and furnishing articles (other than articles falling within No. 58.01/03), of textile materials, footwear and headgear of any material, showing signs of appreciable wear and imported in bulk or in bales, sacks or similar bulk packings	33½%
	B Second hand piece goods including fents of all description or categories	75%

The statistical numbers, statistical description and the units of quantity set forth against the above items in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff (Import Duties) remain unchanged.

EDB ext. 473/472/471/462

Kenya

Exchange control

The Central Bank of Kenya issued Exchange Control Circular No. 6 of 1974 on 19 June 1974. The details are as follows:

Interest rates on foreign borrowing. Commercial Banks are informed that the maximum of 9 per cent per annum rate of interest hitherto imposed as a condition for Exchange Control approval of foreign borrowing is now withdrawn. Provided that the rate of interest is in line with published rates in the appropriate market and does not exceed 11 per cent, each application will be considered on its own merits.

Bills for collection. Until further notice, banks are authorised to effect payment of interest claimed on bills received for collection provided either that the rate of interest does not exceed 11 per cent per annum or that Exchange Control authority is held to cover a higher rate relating to a specific transaction.

Commission due to a non-resident agent. The authority contained in Exchange Control Notice No. 18 for authorised banks to approve payment of commission (including confirming or buying charges) is

limited to 3 per cent of the value of imported goods. Charges in excess of 3 per cent will not normally be authorised by Exchange Control.

Under this notice Circular 19/1971 dated 9 August 1971 and Circular 17/1972 dated 31 July 1972 are cancelled. **CRE ext. 5226**

Malawi

Polyethylene fibre fishing nets: customs regulations amendment

The Customs and Excise (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulation 1974 amends the Sixth Schedule to the Customs and Excise Regulations by the deletion of all material in column 2 in respect of heading 59.05.10 and by the substitution thereof of fishing nets and netting (not being sports requisites) manufactured of polyethylene fibre.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

South Africa

Alternators for motor vehicles: tariff application

Customs Tariff Application List 632, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 28 June 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on alternators for use in motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) and parts thereof.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 5274**

India

Foreign investment and collaboration

The Department of Trade has issued a revised edition of its note on conditions relating to investment and collaboration in Indian industry. British firms interested in investing in India or in possible licensing agreements with Indian firms may obtain copies of the note from Market Information Section, Export Data Branch, Room E 54, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

EDB ext. 386

Afghanistan

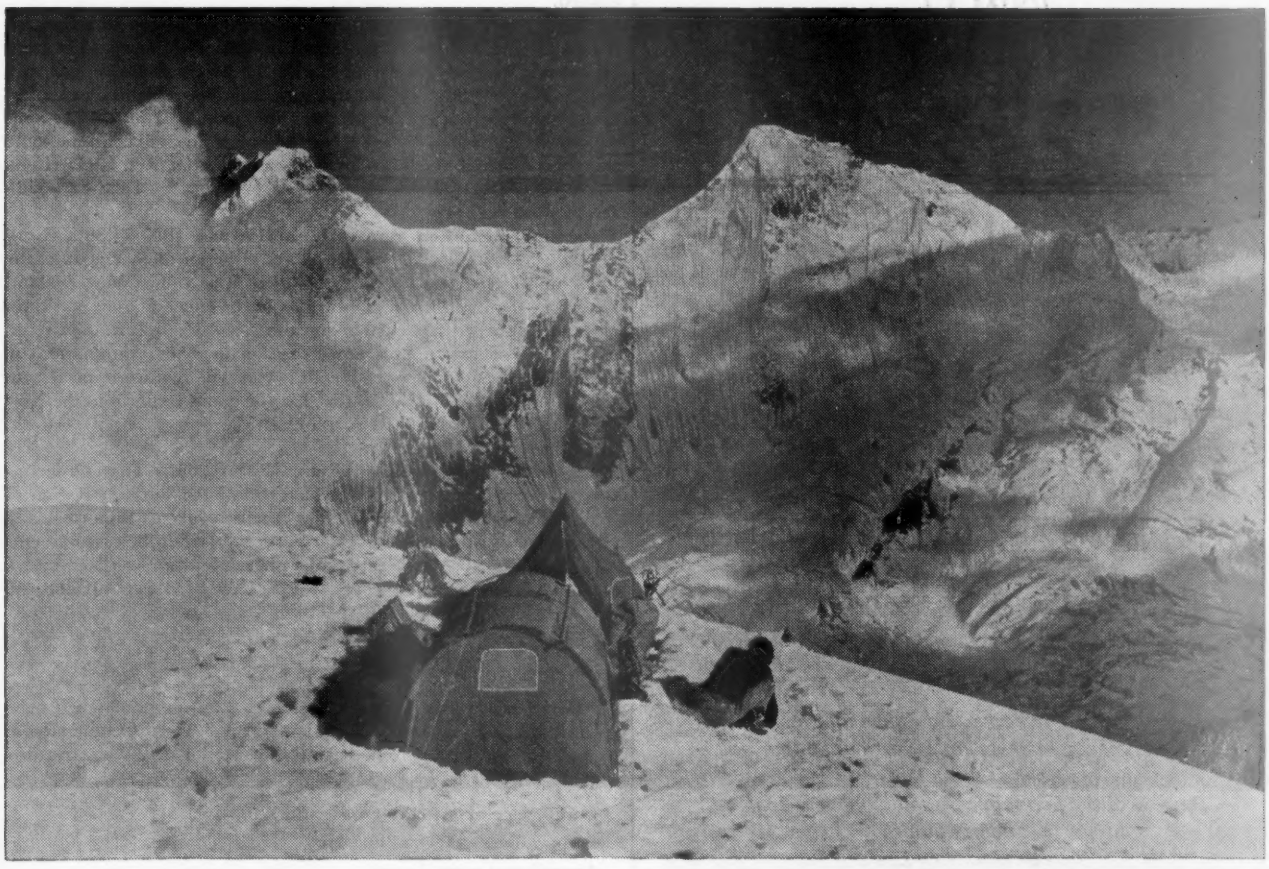
Foreign and domestic private investment

The Afghan authorities have issued the Foreign and Domestic Private Investment Law 1353 (1974) which replaces the law of 1967. It is not greatly changed from the old law, but one new point is that foreign investment can be made only in the form of joint venture with Afghan capital, the foreign share not exceeding 49 per cent. Copies of the 1974 law are available on request. **CRE est. 3454**

Bangladesh

Registration of trade marks

A notice published in *Trade and Industry*, 7 March 1974, and in previous issues stated that, in accordance with the Trade Marks (Invalidation and Summary Registration) Order 1973, trade marks registered in Pakistan before the 26 March 1971 shall be deemed not to have been registered in Bangladesh unless re-applied for and



This nylon tunnel tent sited in the snow at top camp (17,000 ft.) during the 1973 Brammah peak expedition in the Kishtwar region of the Indian Himalayas, was made by Blacks of Greenock, one of Britain's leading manufacturers of camping and leisure equipment, represented on the recent Glasgow Chamber of Commerce mission to Japan and Hong Kong, 26 May to 12 June. The climbers using the tent – Chris Bonnington and Nick Estcourt – were successful in reaching the 21,046 ft. summit by way of the south-east ridge.

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registered within one year of the commencement of the order. The date of the commencement of the order was 15 March 1973. Under the Trade Marks (Invalidation and Summary Registration) (Amendment) Ordinance 1974 the period for filing applications for registration in Bangladesh has now been extended until 15 September 1974. Owners of trade marks registered in Pakistan before the 26 March 1971 who have still not applied for registration in Bangladesh should therefore note that such applications will still be accepted up to 15 September 1974.

Application for registration in Bangladesh should be made to 1/4 Block 'B', Mohammadpur Housing Estate (opposite Shaheed Suhrawaby Hospital), Mirpur Road, Dacca, the fee payable being Taka 50.00.

A copy of the above Ordinance is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch) Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1AY.

New Zealand

Tariff and Development Board reports: tanned or dressed furskins. Saws and saw blades
Copies of the above Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 1222/73. **CRE ext. 5321**

Overseas investment regulations
New regulations governing overseas investment in New Zealand came into force on 24 May. They consolidate and extend the provisions of the Overseas Takeovers Regulations 1964 and the Capital Issues (Overseas) Regulations 1965 which are now revoked. The opportunity has been taken to clarify the general purpose of the regulations and in particular to close some avenues whereby the previous takeover regulations could, in some circumstances be evaded.

The new regulations, entitled the Overseas Investment Regulations 1974/117, will be administered by the newly formed Overseas Investment Commission set up under the Overseas Investment Act 1973 to consider proposals for investment in New Zeland by overseas persons and to advise the Minister of Finance. The Commision's secretariat is provided by the Reserve Bank which will continue to be the point of initial reference for overseas investors. Ref. CRE 41540. **CRE ext. 5321**

Prohibited imports
Vitreous enamelled domestic holloware (BN 74.38). Every article whose sale in New Zealand would be an offence against the Food and Drug Act 1969 is a prohibited import. The New Zealand Department of Health is concerned about the effect on users of certain vitreous enamelled domestic holloware. Accordingly certain vitreous enamelled cooking utensils are being detained or examination by District Medical Officers of Health, who will require importers to supply results of analysis to verify that the goods conform to the New Zealand Food and Drug Regulations 1973.

Wool-packs and wool-pockets (BN 62.03). The Order-in-Council, dated 29 April 1936, which prohibited the importation of wool-packs and wool-pockets, has been revoked. Importers are advised that it will still be necessary to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and import licensing. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

United States

US Tariff Study
A draft schedule has been released by the US Tariff Commission as part of the study on conversion to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. It deals with the following subjects:

Edible vegetables; edible fruit and nuts; peel
Preparations of vegetables; fruit
Aircraft and parts thereof.

Public hearings on this draft schedule will begin on 15 July in San Francisco. Requests to testify must be submitted by 8 July. Information and views may be made by 15 August. **CRE ext. 5629**

Jamaica

Smoked, dried and salted beef and veal: import licensing
The Jamaican authorities announced in Notice 2904 of 12 June 1974 that import quota licences will be issued for a limited quantity of smoked, dried and salted beef and veal. The quotas will be calculated against traders' performances for the calendar year 1973.
EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Shovels and wheelbarrows: import licensing
The Jamaican authorities announced in Notice 2903 of 12 June 1974 than an import licence is still required for shovels and wheelbarrows.
EDB ext. 7312/474/476

Brazil

Emergency measures
The Consulate-General in Rio de Janeiro report the adoption of the following measures to protect the trade balance:

The import duty on consumer goods classed as superfluous is to be raised by 100 per cent;

Imported goods in the category subject to an import duty of 55 per cent or more must be paid for on sight;

Duty exemptions granted recently by the Customs Policy Council are cancelled unless they concern capital and primary goods (manufacturing machinery and plant, fertilisers, industrial raw materials and paper);

Overseas travel on deferred payment is prohibited;

Strict controls have been introduced on the import of aircraft for private use.

Full details of the changes are awaited. Requests from British exporters for further information should be addressed to Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section. **Ext. 474/476**

Uruguay

New import surcharge list
A copy of the new Uruguayan surcharge list (Code of Merchandise) following the Brussels Nomenclature has been received and a translation is being prepared. British exporters requiring details should specify the products in which they are interested (giving, where known, the Brussels Nomenclature classifications) and address their inquiries to OTAR section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 474/476**

CRE telephone 01-222 7877 **EDB** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to these numbers are given at the end of each notice.

Chile

Import duty: further reductions
Chilean decree 362 reduces the following rates of import duty by 5 per cent to 20 per cent as shown below:

Duties are reduced

From	To	From	To
160%	140%	80%	70%
150%	130%	70%	60%
140%	120%	60%	50%
130%	120%	50%	45%
120%	110%	40%	35%
110%	100%	35%	30%
100%	90%	30%	25%
90%	80%		

EDB ext. 474/476

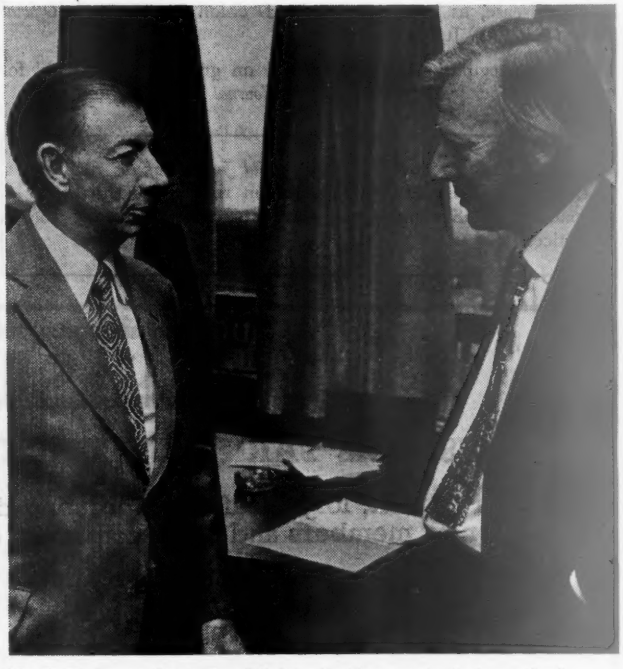
Paraguay

New customs tariff
A copy of the new Paraguayan customs tariff following the Brussels Nomenclature has been received and a translation is being prepared. British exporters requiring details should specify the products in which they are interested (giving, where known, the Brussels Nomenclature classifications) and address their inquiries to OTAR section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 474/476**

Ecuador

New customs tariff
A copy of the new Ecuadorean Tariff has been received and a translation is being prepared. British exporters requiring details should specify the products in which they are interested (giving, where known, the Brussels Nomenclature classifications) and address their inquiries to **EDB ext. 474/476**

Malaysian Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Datuk Musa Hitam (right), with Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade. The Malaysian Minister was in London leading the Malaysian Federal Industrial Development Authority's European investment mission.



Mr. C. K. Jones, Australian Minister for Transport, photographed during a recent call on Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade (right). Their discussions mainly concerned aviation and shipping.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decision which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 1495/74 complementing the Regulation (EEC) 834/74 laying down requisite provisions to prevent the sugar market being disturbed as a result of the price increase in this sector for the 1974/75 sugar marketing year. (*Official Journal* L158, 15 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1516/74 on the supervision by Member States of contracts concluded between sugar manufacturers and beet producers. (*Official Journal* L163, 19 June 1974)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1517/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 712/74 laying down the detailed rules of application of the corrective amount for skimmed-milk powder during the 1974/75 milk year. (*Official Journal* L163, 19 June 1974)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) 1523/74 fixing at zero the amount of the carry-over payment for stocks of maize remaining at the end of the 1973/74 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L164, 20 June 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 1524/74 fixing the amount of aid for the production of durum wheat for the 1974/75 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L164, 20 June 1974)

Animal health. Decision 74/300/EEC repealing Decision 74/143/EEC concerning certain measures to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease, as last amended by Decision 74/289/EEC (*Official Journal* L164, 20 June 1974)

Tobacco. Regulation (EEC) 1469/74 on granting special aid for certain wrapper leaf tobacco. (*Official Journal* L165, 20 June 1974)

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Regulation (EEC) 1470/74 fixing for the 1974 harvest the amounts of the premium granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco. (*Official Journal* L165, 20 June 1974)

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L158, 15 June 1974, contains the texts of the following Regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 1487/74 on the temporary and partial suspension of the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty on mackerel, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, falling within subheading ex 03.01 B I m) 2 and intended for the processing industry.

Regulation (EEC) 1488/74 on the temporary partial suspension of the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty on sweet oranges, fresh, falling within subheading ex 08.02 A I a) and amending Regulation (EEC) 655/74.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L164, 20 June 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1522/74 on the tariff treatment of certain products intended for use in the maintenance and repair of aeroplanes of the types Mercure and Airbus during 1974.

Further information: Department of Trade, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 408/7174/482 (duties, taxes, etc. on imports into original Member States and Denmark), ext. 466 (duties, taxes, etc. on imports into Ireland).
Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5519 (imports into the UK).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS – INWARD PROCESSING ARRANGEMENTS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L163, 19 June 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1515/74 on the application of inward processing arrangements in trade between the Member States of the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States, and between the new Member States themselves, for such time as customs duties are levied in such trade.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, International Division H Branch 3, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2446.

COMMERCIAL POLICY: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L159, 15 June 1974, contains the texts of the following Regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 1439/74 on common rules for imports. This updates Regulation (EEC) 1025/70.

Regulation (EEC) 1440/74 applying to the French overseas departments Regulation (EEC) 1439/74 on common rules for imports.

Further information: Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3008.

EUROTARIFF

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Petersfield
Hants

Telephone: Petersfield 4664

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION – MOTOR VEHICLES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L159, 15 June 1974, contains the text of Directive 74/290/EEC adapting to technical progress Directive 70/220/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from positive-ignition engines of motor vehicles.

Further information: Department of the Environment, St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, tel. 01-928 7999, ext. 2781 (technical aspects); Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LP, tel. 01-834 8540, ext. 307 (implementation in the UK).

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L165, 20 June 1974, contains the text of Directive 74/297/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (the behaviour of the steering mechanism in the event of an impact).

Further information: Department of Industry, Standard Weights and Measures, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 719.

EEC/TURKEY AGREEMENT – IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L158, 15 June 1974, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1486/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 3574/73 wholly or partially suspending Common Customs Tariff duties on certain agricultural products originating in Turkey. This amends the second subparagraph of Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) 3574/73 which relates to the customs duties to be applied to imports from Turkey into Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Further information: Department of Trade, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 408 (duties, taxes, etc. on imports into Denmark), ext. 466 (duties, taxes, etc. on imports into Ireland); Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5519 (imports into the United Kingdom).

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C69, 14 June 1974, contains a judgment of the European Court of Justice rejecting an application by Instituto Chemioterapico Italiano S.p.A. and Commercial Solvents Corporation for an annulment of the European Commission's Decision No. 72/457/EEC of 14 December 1972 but reducing by half the fine imposed by the Commission. This Decision found that the two companies had abused their dominant position within the meaning of Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome by refusing to supply to a competitor a raw material used in the manufacture of certain drugs.

Further information: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5092).

ITALIAN IMPORT DEPOSIT SCHEME: *Trade and Industry*, 23 May 1974 (page 411) contained a notice about the Italian regulations introducing an import deposit scheme on 7 May 1974. The text of the EEC Commission Decision, No. 74/287, authorising Italy to take these protective measures under Article 108 (3) of the Treaty of Rome has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L152, 8 June 1974.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L164, 20 June 1974, contains the text of EEC Commission Decision No. 74/298 amending Decision No. 74/287.

EEC Information Unit's new telephone system means speedier inquiry service

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of membership of the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. A new telephone system has been introduced giving immediate access to several extensions. This should eliminate delays caused by extensions being engaged and provide a better service for callers at any time from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. every weekday.

New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions. The Unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. The new telephone number is: 01-222 7877, ext. 4301 (six lines).

Services to exporters

The following Government offices provide services for UK exporters:

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. (0222) 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JQ
Tel. (0532) 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. (0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland CA13 9NP
Tel. (090-082) 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,073	285	788
1972	104	109	102	83	111	−394	−498	28	22	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	107	88	116	627	433	34	227	−1,286	−2,375	1,089
1971 3rd qtr.	102	104	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr.	102	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	88	105	−131	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr.	104	108	102	84	110	−100	−145	−12	40	112	−64	176
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	81	110	−83	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	163
4th qtr.	106	111	102	81	118	−80	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr.	109	115	109	87	123	242	168	18	31	−146	−351	205
2nd qtr.	109	113	102	84	107	188	66	14	154	−188	−399	211
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	116	102	46	18	22	−291	−606	315
4th qtr.	109	114	108	94	120	95	99	18	20	−661	−1,019	358
1974 1st qtr.	106	112	109	95 p	112 p	−265	−133 p	5 p	−64 p	−979	−1,288	309
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.7	+0.1	+2.6	+7.7	+4.7							
on a year earlier	N/C	+3.0	+2.6	+11.9	−3.4							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults		Exports	Imports
					Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count			
				monthly averages						thousands		thousands		monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972					Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands		£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186		658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129		733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145		761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304		953	1,151
1972 3rd qtr.	103.0	102.4	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147		684	779
4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179		871	940
1973 1st qtr.	110.4	110.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228		878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.4	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289		931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.3	110.9	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334		995	1,197
4th qtr.	109.2	110.3	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.2	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364		1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.0	105.3	110.1	103	101.4†	12.9	206.4 p	138.4 p	124.9	543	2.4	285		1,124	1,553
2nd qtr.										552	2.4	309			
1973 May	109.0	108.2	106 5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291		894	1,139
June	110.1	111.1	110.1	135	178 9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304		960	1,198
July	110.4	110.7	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324		961	1,145
Aug.	109.7	110.4	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330		980	1,206
Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349		1,043	1,239
Oct.	111.3	112.0	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363		982	1,385
Nov.	110.1	111.8	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368		1,022	1,304
Dec.	106 3	107.1	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362		1,019	1,354
1974 Jan.	100.0	100.8	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	203.0	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304		1,012	1,396
Feb.	102.9	106.8	110.3	109	101.7†	13.2	207.0	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278		1,153	1,597
Mar.	106.1	108.3	110.4	106	102.6	13.5	209.1	142.2	126.4	545	2.4	274		1,206	1,666
Apr.	108.5	110.1	107.9	96	106.1	15.2	209.9 p	146.4 p	127.0	546	2.4	297		1,276 p	1,667 p
May			105.4 p	105	107.6	15.9	210.3 p	149.5 p	130.3	548	2.4	314		1,278 p	1,759 p
June										561 p	2.5 p	317			
% change last qtr. on prev. qtr.	+0.3	+1.7	−2.7	+ 0.7	+5.5		+7.6	+8.7	+3.6	+1.7		+8.4		+18.1	+17.1
on a year earlier	−4.3	−2.4	−1.1	−27.4	+14.9		+60.4	+22.3	+14.3	−8.7		+7.0		+39.4	+60.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Monthly report on the economic situation

The following is the Treasury's monthly report on the economic situation. This will be included, as usual, in the July issue of the Treasury's monthly *Economic Progress Report*. **This is the last month in which the Treasury's monthly economic report will be published separately. In future, it will be published in** *Economic Progress Report* **towards the end of each month.**

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	ø fifty-three week
p provisional	period

Summary of 1974 so far

First quarter. The provisional national accounts for the first quarter suggest a fall of about 3½ per cent in the output estimate of gross domestic product (normally the least erratic over individual quarters) after making allowance for some probable distortion to the recorded figures – see below. This is a much smaller fall than had been thought at the time of the three-day week, when estimates of the loss of manufacturing output suggested a drop in gross domestic product of perhaps 10 per cent. It is possible that even after making the adjustment indicated above, the recorded figures available so far still understate the true losses. Nevertheless it does look as though output was maintained at a somewhat higher level than was thought at the time of the Budget, and that in consequence there was less excess demand to be carried forward and less rundown of stocks to be made good later on.

Second quarter. There is no direct information yet on most components of demand in the second quarter. Both the volume of retail sales and new car registrations appear to have been at a lower average level in April and May than in the first quarter, but the figures for the first five months of the year suggest an average level of consumers' expenditure broadly compatible with the estimate for the first half in the Financial Statement and Budget Report. This was for a fall of 1½ per cent compared with the second half of 1973. The fall in retail sales so far this year has been most marked in the consumer durables field. In the first four months sales by durable goods shops were 5 per cent lower than in the second half of last year compared with a fall of 1½ per cent for retail sales as a whole.

National income and expenditure in the first quarter of 1974

All three measures of gross domestic product – using expenditure, income and output data – show a fall in the first quarter of this year but the estimated fall varies from 2 per cent in the case of the expenditure estimate to 4½ per cent in the income estimate. The output measure fell by 3 per cent on recorded figures, but this probably understates the loss of output during the period of three-day working because the use of delivery indicators to represent production in some industries. However, on the basis of the information currently available the effect of this factor on the output measure is put at only about ½ per cent. The fall of 3½ per cent in the output estimate after allowing for this effect compares with one of 5 per cent in gross domestic product for the first half as a whole which had been estimated in the Financial Statement and Budget Report in March. In part this reflects a smaller fall in stocks than had been expected but other components of demand – notably exports – also proved more buoyant than expected.

Of the components of demand, the volume of consumers' expenditure fell by little more than ½ per cent. The savings ratio will have fallen back somewhat from its relatively high level of over 10 per cent in the final quarter of 1973. There was a small increase in the recorded volume of gross fixed investment but there would probably have been some decline but for a speeding up of payments for public sector construction work. This does not affect the expenditure estimate of GDP as a whole because it is offset by a corresponding reduction in stocks – see paragraph 5 below. Manufacturing investment and investment in the distributive and service industries excluding transport and communications are both estimated to have remained almost unchanged in the first quarter. For manufacturing investment this follows a rise of 7 per cent (on revised figures) in 1973. With the volume of exports of goods and services rising by an estimated 4½ per cent and import volume falling slightly during the quarter, the volume improvement in the foreign balance offset much of the reduction in domestic demand.

Stocks. The turnround in stock-building between the fourth quarter of 1973 and the first quarter of 1974 was equivalent to a reduction of 3 per cent in GDP – more than the recorded fall of 2 per cent in the expenditure estimate between the two quarters. Manufacturers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have fallen by £133 million at 1970 prices in the first quarter after their build-up of £376 million during 1973 as a whole. The entire fall was accounted for by stocks of finished goods: stocks of work in progress also fell (by £53 million) but this was offset by a corresponding rise in stocks of raw materials and fuels. A substantial decline in stocks of finished goods was to be expected given that final demand was reduced less than production during the period of three-day working. The volume of retailers' stocks also fell – by an estimated £64 million – but there was little change in wholesalers' stocks. Other industries' stocks also fell, with coal stocks held by the fuel and power industries substantially lower; unpaid-for work in progress in the construction industry also appears to have fallen – the counterpart of the speeding up of construction payments referred to above.

Income. A full breakdown of personal income and saving in the first quarter is not yet available but income from employment increased by about 1¼ per cent at current prices. Estimates of gross trading profits of companies during the first quarter are very uncertain. The main feature was a very steep rise in stock appreciation resulting primarily from higher oil and raw matrial prices, and it is provisionally estimated that company profits may have increased by about 12 per cent before stock appreciation but will have fallen by about 30 per cent after this had been deducted.

The indications are that gross liquid assets of industrial and commercial companies in the first quarter remained near the high level of £10,000 million. The impact of three-day working on liquidity appears to have been less serious than was once feared, but the resumption of full time working will have necessitated some rebuilding of stocks, inevitably at higher prices. The need to make corporation tax payments in this quarter seems to have been met without undue difficulty. The trend of recent years for companies to become more dependent on bank advances continues and in the first quarter advances to manufacturing firms (probably calls on existing facilities) rose by over £600 million. There is no evidence of undue pressure on the liquidity of the company sector as a whole, but the Government is keeping the situation under review and has undertaken to ensure investment is not limited by a shortage of finance.

Industrial production

The index of industrial production continued to recover in April from the effects of three-day working in the early months of the year. In April the all-industries index was nearly 5½ per cent higher than the average for the first quarter, although it was still some 2 per cent below the level of August-October last year suggesting that recovery was not yet complete in a number of industries. The chemical industry remains the most buoyant sector, with an average level of output in recent months above the previous peak of last autumn. The all-industries index, which is partly based on deliveries rather than output, is now tentatively thought to have overstated the real level of production by about 1 per cent in the first quarter on that account. As firms may now be rebuilding stocks, the April index could conceivably be understating the level of output but there is no direct evidence of any significant effect in that month.

Construction

Construction output fell by 4 per cent in the first quarter of this year and was some 9½ per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1973. The volume of new construction orders also showed substantial decline, except in public sector housing. The three-day week will have affected the figures but both output and new orders in most

sectors of the industry had already been on a downward trend during 1973. In the six months to April private sector housing starts were 38 per cent lower than in the previous six months, but public sector starts were 19 per cent higher.

Labour market

After remaining virtually unchanged between February and May, the seasonally-adjusted total of employment in the United Kingdom as a whole, excluding school-leavers and adult students, rose by 15,000 in June, to a total of 590,000. The unemployment rate for the United Kingdom remained at 2.5 per cent of all employees. Unfilled vacancies notified to Employment Offices rose by 3,000 between the May and June counts after increasing by 40,000 over the two previous months. The continued rise in unfilled vacancies – albeit at a much slower rate in June – is in line with the April CBI Industrial Trends Survey in which a substantial positive balance of firms expected to take on more labour over the next few months.

Trade and balance of payments

There was an estimated current account deficit of £378 million in May. The trade deficit was £481 million of which trade in petroleum and petroleum products accounts for £304 million, whilst the surplus on invisibles is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £103 million. The increase of £90 million in the visible trade balance between April and May was due to a higher non-oil deficit but in the three months March to May as a whole the non-oil trade deficit averaged only £143 million compared with £212 million in the preceding three months, whereas the oil deficit rose from £176 million to £302 million between these periods. The value of exports was £1,278 million in May on a balance of payments basis, giving a rise of 18 per cent in the three months to May compared with the preceding three months. Imports rose by £92 million in May, when they totalled £1,759 million. In the latest three months they were 17 per cent higher than in the previous three months but within this total the value of imports of finished manufacturers fell by 1 per cent while imports of oil rose 64 per cent and imports of industrial materials by 17 per cent.

The latest quarterly figures show that the current account was in deficit by an estimated £980 million in the first quarter, with a visible deficit of £1,290 million and a surplus on invisibles of nearly £310 million. There was a total currency outflow of about £40 million during the quarter, financed by drawing on the reserves. It was made up of a current account deficit before seasonal adjustment of some £1,090 million, largely offset by identified net capital inflows of £690 million and a positive balancing item of about £360 million.

Prices and incomes

The General Index of Retail Prices (not seasonally adjusted) increased by just under 1½ per cent in May, much less than the 3½ per cent of the previous month when the increases in local authority rates and the bulk of the increases in indirect taxes announced in the Budget had been felt. In May the all-items index was some 16 per cent higher than a year earlier. Food prices rose by 1¼ per cent in May, continuing the more modest rate of increase which has been evident this year compared with most of 1973 – in the six months to January this year the average monthly increase was nearly 2 per cent. Non-food prices increased by about 1½ per cent in May.

In May retail prices were 11¼ per cent higher than in October 1973. The Pay Code permits payments outside the pay-limit of up to 40p a week for full-time employees (pro rata for part-time ones) once the retail price index reaches 7 per cent above the October level, and for each additional 1 per cent increase. The threshold was first reached in April, two further payments became payable in May, and a number of further payments seems likely before the present scheme expires with the publication of the October index.

These payments will add to costs and thus lead to further price increases. The extent and timing of these further price increases cannot be estimated precisely; it depends on the numbers of workers who are or will be receiving threshold payments, the percentage increase in earnings which the figure of up to 40p represents, the proportion of industrial costs represented by wage costs, the extent to which the Price Code permits the rise in wage costs to be passed on and the speed with which this rise is reflected in higher retail prices. It is estimated that allowing for these various factors each 1 per cent increase in the retail price index could ultimately generate a further rise between ¼ and ½ per cent. It would be wrong, however, to regard threshold payments as necessarily adding to inflation by this amount, since they are in effect compensation that would otherwise be sought in the next round of pay negotiations.

Wholesale prices of home sales of manufactured products (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 2 per cent in May, a smaller increase than in March or April although the latter figure had been affected by the Budget increases in the revenue duties on alcoholic drink and tobacco. Prices of basic materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry were almost unchanged in May and have now increased by only 3½ per cent since January, although they are still 59 per cent higher than a year earlier. Food material prices have actually fallen back by some 7 per cent between March and May.

The index of hourly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) increased by about 2½ per cent in May, when it was about 15 per cent higher than a year earlier. The May increase was mainly due to the threshold payments which became payable as a result of the April retail price increase. The seasonally-adjusted index of average earnings was little changed in April – the latest month available – and the increase over a year earlier came down to about 12¼ per cent; but the survey was taken at a time when an overtime ban was in operation in the engineering industry and but for this there would have been a more significant increase in average earnings during the month.

Financial developments

During the banking month ending 15 May the money supply was more or less unchanged. The broad version of the money stock (M 3) rose by less than ½ per cent and the narrowly-defined version (M 1) fell by less than ½ per cent. Over the latest three banking months M 3 rose by only about 1 per cent and M 1 by about 2¼ per cent (most of this latter rise being accounted for by an erratically large increase in banking in April). These figures confirm that the pace of monetary expansion continues to be moderate.

Bank lending in sterling to the private sector rose by about £445 million during banking April but only about £215 million during banking May. Official holdings of commercial bills fell considerably during both months and allowing for this the total credit extended to the private sector in fact showed little change during May. The non-bank public continued to buy gilt-edged stocks quite heavily and this, together with a smaller central government borrowing requirement, was also a moderating influence on the rate of monetary expansion.

Interest rates declined further in May and early June. Clearing banks' base rates (to which are related borrowing and lending rates on much of their business) fell from 12½ per cent to 12 per cent in May and, following the Treasury bill tender on 24 May, the Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate was reduced to 11½ per cent. Interest rates abroad however tended to harden during this period. In mid-June there were some increases in United Kingdom interest rates, particularly in long-term rates, and the gross redemption yields on some long-term gilt-edged stocks reached levels above 14½ per cent. The Financial Times Actuaries All-share Index fell to 109.10 on 18 June, its lowest level for nearly seven years.

The United Kingdom reserves fell by $36 million during May after accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme totalling $124 million. At the end of May the reserves stood at $6,920 million.

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United Kingdom overseas trade: Import and export unit value and volume indices for March

Balance of payments basis (Table 1)

The export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by 4 per cent in March. The average for the first quarter of 1974 was 8 per cent above the average for the last quarter of 1973.

The import unit value index rose by 6½ per cent in March, while the index for the first quarter of 1974 was 17 per cent above that for the fourth quarter of 1973; excluding fuels, the March index shows a rise of 3½ per cent, while the quarterly comparison shows a rise of 5½ per cent.

The terms of trade fell by one and a half points in March; excluding fuels the terms of trade were unchanged.

Overseas Trade Statistics basis (Tables 2-4)

Export unit value index numbers

Comparing the first quarter of 1974 with the fourth quarter of 1973, the export unit value index for non-manufacturers rose by 19 per cent while the index for manufactures rose by 6 per cent. Within the latter rise, increases of 10 per cent were recorded for chemicals, 6 per cent for textiles, 7 per cent for metals and 5½ per cent for machinery and transport equipment.

Import unit value index numbers

Comparing the first quarter of 1974 with the fourth quarter of 1973 the import unit value index for fuels rose 84 per cent while the indices for food and drink rose 6 per cent, for basic materials 12 per cent and for manufactured goods 6½ per cent.

In March the index for fuels rose by 12 per cent compared with February, the lowest monthly rise recorded since November 1973.

Notes

1 The publication of these indices has been delayed (see *Trade and Industry* of 30 May 1974, page 465). April figures are expected to be published on 10 July, and it is hoped that figures for subsequent months will follow at roughly fortnightly intervals, normal timing being achieved with the July indices being released by about early September.

2 Table 1 is on a balance of payments basis. Tables 2-4 are on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. The adjustments are described in detail in the annual *Balance of Payments Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971.

3 An article was published in the 11 October 1973 issue of *Trade and Industry* introducing a new series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100, superseding the series with 1961 = 100.

4 Industrial action at Heathrow during October 1973 affected the flow of some import documents. All indices for October 1973 and November 1973 have been adjusted to remove the distortion arising from the interruption to statistical processing in October. As a result the series in Tables 2 to 4 do not reflect the detailed figures contained in the October and November issues of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*.

TABLE 1 Import and export unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis 1970 = 100

	Unit value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1971	104.3	105.6	101.2	104.2	106.7
1972	109.2	111.0	101.7	116.6	106.7
1973	139.1	125.5	90.3	131.8	119.2
1972 1st quarter	107.1	110.2	102.9	112.1	104.7
2nd quarter	107.6	110.7	103.0	114.3	109.0
3rd quarter	111.4	114.0	102.3	111.0	94.5
4th quarter	116.5	115.1	98.8	129.0	118.9
1973 1st quarter	123.2	119.2	96.7	129.2	116.9
2nd quarter	132.8	123.5	93.0	127.1	119.3
3rd quarter	146.4	128.5	87.8	133.4	121.5
4th quarter *	161.6	135.3	83.7	137.4	119.3
1974 1st quarter	189.6	146.0	77.0	135.0	123.5
1973 January	120.5	117.1	97.2	126.3	119.1
February	123.2	119.4	96.9	126.1	118.0
March	125.9	120.9	96.0	135.2	113.7
April	130.2	122.1	93.8	116.4	121.8
May	132.9	123.6	93.0	135.0	115.5
June	135.2	124.9	92.4	129.9	120.5
July	140.7	126.6	89.9	134.1	119.7
August	146.2	128.3	87.8	134.9	121.1
September	152.2	130.7	85.9	131.2	123.6
October *	155.0	131.6	84.9	143.9	120.7
November *	160.2	135.1	84.3	134.1	122.4
December	169.6	139.2	82.1	134.2	114.7
1974 January p	176.7	141.3	80.0	130.8	114.8
February p	190.0	145.2	76.5	137.7	127.7
March p	202.2	151.3	74.8	136.6	128.1

Note: Figures are shown to one decimal place to assist users, but small month to month movements may have little signficance.
† Export Unit Value index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value index.
p Provisional estimates.
* See note (4) about imports through London Airport.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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TABLE 2 Import and export unit value index numbers (unadjusted) (overseas trade statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods: Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1971	104.6	107	102	122	101	105.6	107	105	102	102	99	110	102
1972	108.7	114	106	123	104	111.1	114	111	104	104	100	118	107
1973	137.8	150	141	164	126	125.5	139	124	114	123	115	128	125
1972 1st quarter	106.3	111	101	120	103	110.3	110	110	105	102	98	118	106
2nd quarter	107.4	112	104	120	104	110.8	112	111	104	104	100	119	104
3rd quarter •	110.8					114.1							
4th quarter	115.8	122	115	127	111	115.1	118	115	107	107	103	122	113
1973 1st quarter	122.2	132	124	136	115	119.1	127	118	109	112	108	124	118
2nd quarter	131.8	146	135	144	122	123.5	132	122	112	120	113	128	123
3rd quarter	144.6	159	147	162	134	128.4	141	127	115	126	120	131	130
4th quarter †	159.4	172	162	215	143	135.2	158	133	125	136	129	135	133
1974 1st quarter	188.0	182	180	395	152	145.8	188	141	137	144	138	142	139
1973 January	119.4	129	122	132	112	117.0	122	116	109	111	104	123	115
February	121.7	133	123	138	114	119.4	126	119	110	114	108	124	118
March	125.4	135	127	140	118	120.8	132	119	109	113	111	124	120
April	129.5	143	132	139	121	122.0	131	121	111	118	111	126	122
May	131.8	146	137	145	121	123.5	132	122	113	120	112	128	123
June	134.1	149	137	148	124	124.9	134	124	113	122	115	129	125
July	139.0	152	140	152	130	126.5	138	125	112	124	116	130	128
August	144.5	160	146	163	134	128.2	140	127	115	126	120	130	130
September	150.3	166	154	171	139	130.6	144	129	117	127	123	132	133
October †	153.7	169	159	183	140	131.6	145	130	121	131	126	133	130
November †	158.3	171	161	210	142	135.0	153	133	125	138	130	135	132
December	166.1	175	165	252	146	139.1	174	135	128	140	132	136	136
1974 January p	175.9	178	173	321	147	141.2	177	137	129	140	132	139	137
February p	188.7	181	179	407	151	145.2	188	140	136	144	138	141	138
March p	199.5	186	189	457	157	151.1	198	145	147	148	144	146	143

• Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
p Provisional estimates
† See note (4) about imports through London Airport.

TABLE 3 Import and export volume index numbers (unadjusted) (overseas trade statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods: Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1971	104.8	100	91	109	110	109.0	104	110	110	106	107	108	119
1972	116.1	102	93	109	131	111.4	110	112	118	111	108	106	128
1973	132.8	103	104	112	159	126.6	124	128	143	127	123	117	148
1972 1st quarter	115.5	105	90	122	126	107.6	103	109	113	106	103	104	122
2nd quarter	116.8	105	94	111	130	117.4	112	119	130	116	115	112	134
3rd quarter •	106.2					92.4							
4th quarter	126.8	108	104	108	147	126.6	134	126	131	129	126	120	138
1973 1st quarter	134.4	112	105	113	158	121.8	115	124	135	124	121	115	141
2nd quarter	130.8	103	103	115	156	127.7	118	131	147	135	125	121	146
3rd quarter	129.1	95	106	110	155	122.1	123	123	141	120	110	112	147
4th quarter †	138.2	103	106	114	168	134.0	139	133	148	130	127	123	155
1974 1st quarter	136.5	97	99	116	170	127.7	127	129	161	134	126	119	133
1973 January	143.0	127	113	124	162	127.1	120	129	137	125	126	124	143
February	117.4	91	93	101	140	115.8	105	118	124	115	113	110	138
March	142.8	117	108	115	171	122.3	119	125	145	131	122	112	143
April	116.6	95	95	104	136	123.1	114	126	134	121	119	113	158
May	143.6	112	111	120	174	130.7	124	133	157	143	131	127	131
June	132.3	103	103	122	157	129.4	117	133	151	142	124	123	149
July	133.2	97	104	104	165	129.5	122	132	145	134	122	124	150
August	130.9	95	111	134	152	123.6	126	124	148	119	110	112	149
September	123.0	92	104	93	149	113.3	121	113	130	109	98	101	143
October †	152.6	110	124	135	183	139.8	149	140	158	140	137	127	162
November †	139.8	108	104	112	169	142.0	151	141	154	134	131	128	172
December	122.4	92	90	94	152	120.3	118	119	133	115	113	113	130
1974 January p	133.5	97	101	121	162	118.0	119	118	145	129	123	115	106
February p	132.6	90	95	108	169	128.8	142	128	165	132	127	117	136
March p	143.5	105	101	118	179	136.1	120	139	174	142	129	127	157

• Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
p Provisional estimates.
† See note (4) about imports through London Airport.

TABLE 4 Import and export volume index numbers (seasonally adjusted) (Overseas trade statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1972 1st quarter	112.6	100	92	115	123	109.2	108	110	115	108	106	105	123
2nd quarter	113.2	102	94	106	125	113.2	111	116	120	112	110	107	133
3rd quarter *	111.3					99.3							
4th quarter	127.4	107	103	109	150	123.8	123	125	134	124	120	119	137
1973 1st quarter	128.4	105	105	105	150	123.1	120	125	137	126	126	114	143
2nd quarter	128.0	101	103	111	151	125.1	120	128	139	132	124	116	151
3rd quarter	136.8	102	104	119	166	129.9	131	130	147	130	121	122	148
4th quarter †	137.9	103	103	114	170	128.3	124	129	149	122	120	118	151
1974 1st quarter	136.4	95	104	112	169	130.4	135	131	166	139	131	120	135
1973 January	127.2	114	98	105	148	125.6	120	128	138	125	133	120	139
February	125.3	96	101	106	148	123.6	119	126	132	125	122	117	149
March	132.7	105	115	103	154	120.0	123	120	141	128	122	105	141
April	117.8	98	102	103	136	128.2	119	134	133	126	123	118	185
May	135.6	108	106	112	160	121.1	122	120	140	131	123	113	121
June	130.7	99	101	119	156	126.6	118	128	143	137	125	117	148
July	135.3	100	102	115	164	126.6	124	128	141	134	122	119	147
August	139.7	104	102	137	167	130.3	139	129	151	129	121	121	140
September	135.3	101	108	106	166	132.6	130	133	148	126	122	125	157
October †	142.6	104	116	132	171	129.0	127	130	150	122	124	119	154
November †	136.8	101	100	109	169	131.8	131	131	152	123	119	120	158
December	134.3	103	95	102	171	123.9	113	124	146	120	117	115	142
1974 January p	128.4	93	96	112	159	120.6	122	121	152	133	132	116	107
February p	140.7	94	103	113	177	136.6	159	137	176	143	134	124	145
March p	140.2	99	114	112	170	134.0	124	134	170	139	126	119	155

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
p Provisional estimates.
† See note (4) about imports through London Airport.

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during May 1974 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,450	—	2,450
Over £100 but under £1,000	75	—	75
£1,000 but under £10,000	968	1	967
£10,000 but under £50,000	301	—	301
£50,000 but under £100,000	42	—	42
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	33	—	33
£1,000,000 and over	9	—	9
Total number	3,878	1	3,877
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	36,111	9	36,102

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1973 AND 1974

	1973		1974	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,666	8,050	4,758	27,824
February	5,919	7,762	2,870	81,582
March	6,310	21,762	3,393	21,763
April	5,617	12,632	3,679	50,557
May	5,331	9,111	3,878	36,111
June	4,752	30,575		
July	5,245	17,291		
August	6,371	16,843		
September	4,988	28,337		
October	5,945	11,918		
November	6,132	36,871		
December	5,330	22,843		
Total	66,606	223,995		

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Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the three months ended March 1974, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 18 per cent lower than in the three months ended December 1973, net new orders were 8 per cent lower. Orders-on-hand at the end of March were 3 per cent higher than at the end of December.

(These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.)

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)	Net new orders	Deliveries
	December 1969 = 100	Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	Average 1970 Deliveries = 100
1968	107	100	97
1969	100	97	97
1970	103	102	100
1971	119	108	104
1972	125	110	109
1973 p	157	124	117

		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1971	1st quarter	100	107	106	110	107	104
	2nd quarter	123	115	117	111	101	104
	3rd quarter	103	110	92	101	103	104
	4th quarter	119	119	117	109	105	104
1972	1st quarter	107	113	99	105	107	105
	2nd quarter	124	116	117	110	104	106
	3rd quarter	112	120	100	112	108	109
	4th quarter	125	125	124	113	116	115
1973	1st quarter	144	153	126	131	116	112
	2nd quarter	175	163	136	131	116	120
	3rd quarter	149	160	102	113	114	116
	4th quarter p	157	157	131	119	122	120
1974	1st quarter p	152	162	104	109	100	98
1972	July	113	111	83	101	106	110
	August	116	123	101	128	97	108
	September	112	120	116	108	122	110
	October	124	126	150	121	130	115
	November	137	128	148	119	122	116
	December	125	125	73	99	95	114
1973	January	137	134	116	134	100	111
	February	137	141	125	132	124	118
	March	144	153	137	126	123	108
	April	155	164	138	142	120	123
	May	169	155 r	141	114	112	117
	June	175	163	129	138	117	119
	July	161	158	90	110	111	116
	August	157	166	97	121	102	114
	September	149	160	118	109	130	117
	October p	161	162	167	133	138	122
	November p	166	155	143	114	130	123
	December p	157	157	83	110	97	115
1974	January p	155	152	89	108	86	99
	February p	157	162	114	120	101	95
	March p	152	162	108	99	114	100

Patent Office publications for industry

The Patent Office offers industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, and 50-year subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications. Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD; or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2.

Production of man-made fibres in April

In the three months ended April 1974 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 2 per cent higher than in the three months ended January 1974. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in the period January-April 1974 was 2 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1973; output of continuous filament decreased by 7 per cent and staple fibre increased by 1 per cent.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
3rd quarter	171.4	70.6	100.8
4th quarter	189.9	77.5	112.4
1974 1st quarter	174.0	69.9	104.1
1973 January	60.0	25.8	34.2
February	55.5	22.8	32.7
March	67.9	29.4	38.5
April	59.4	24.3	35.1
May	62.5	26.6	35.9
June	64.2	28.5	35.7
July	59.5	24.1	35.4
August	55.0	22.0	33.0
September	56.8	24.5	32.3
October	67.1	27.3	39.7
November	63.0	25.9	37.1
December	59.8	24.3	35.5
1974 January	57.1	21.7	35.4
February	54.9	22.4	32.5
March	62.1	25.9	36.2
April	63.9	25.6	38.3

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

		Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1968		87	
1969		92	
1970		100	
1971		106	
1972		107	
1973		127	
1973	1st quarter	129	127
	2nd quarter	131	128
	3rd quarter	118	125
	4th quarter	130	129
1974	1st quarter	120	117
1973	January	124	120
	February	123	122
	March	141	136
	April	125	124
	May	128	123
	June	140	136
	July	120	126
	August	112	127
	September	124	125
	October	137	135
	November	134	129
	December	120	124
1974	January	112	110
	February	122	120
	March	125	121
	April	131	129

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0531 or 01-212 6474.

Index of industrial production in April

The provisional estimate index of production for April 1974, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 108.5 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 110.1.

For the three months February 1974 to April 1974, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.3 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, November 1973 to January 1974; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 1.7 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1969	99.7	104.9	99.4	98.6	99.6	96.8	92.1	95.0	99.8	97.0	92.4	97.1	94.8	105.9	104.1
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	100.4	99.7	99.6	100.7	100.1	101.7	103.4	102.2	99.1	100.1	100.8	102.6	96.6	98.5	93.3
1972	102.4	84.0	102.0	105.0	104.2	106.4	102.6	108.0	99.4	95.1	93.1	110.3	91.8	101.6	94.2
1973	109.8	93.6	110.3	109.3	106.4	114.0	110.0	120.9	107.5	104.6	101.3	126.2	95.1	101.6	102.6
1971 2nd qtr.	100.7	102.9	100.2	100.9	100.5	101.4	104.5	101.1	100.5	102.4	101.0	100.9	96.9	101.3	95.8
3rd qtr.	100.4	101.4	99.3	100.5	99.9	101.6	101.2	101.1	99.4	99.5	99.7	104.2	95.2	100.2	93.0
4th qtr.	100.2	92.0	98.8	100.8	100.0	102.0	105.7	104.9	97.6	96.8	99.9	105.6	91.9	96.5	90.8
1972 1st qtr.	98.1	45.6	98.5	104.9	102.8	108.4	97.4	104.1	97.2	98.0	92.1	107.0	90.4	94.8	89.1
2nd qtr.	102.8	95.7	101.3	104.7	103.5	106.6	100.8	108.1	98.1	94.1	90.6	107.5	93.0	100.4	94.2
3rd qtr.	103.0	95.0	102.4	105.2	104.9	105.7	106.6	107.4	99.8	92.8	96.1	111.5	91.5	103.1	96.7
4th qtr.	105.9	99.7	105.7	105.1	105.4	104.6	105.5	112.6	102.4	95.6	93.7	115.1	92.2	108.1	96.8
1973 1st qtr.	110.4	99.6	110.7	108.4	106.6	111.4	107.2	120.0	108.0	105.0	102.6	127.8	93.9	102.0	102.0
2nd qtr.	109.4	95.9	109.4	109.5	106.9	113.9	107.3	119.4	105.5	100.5	100.4	125.4	94.6	98.5	104.3
3rd qtr.	110.3	94.2	110.9	110.1	105.6	117.7	114.7	121.2	108.9	106.6	100.9	125.9	95.8	103.6	104.8
4th qtr.	109.2	84.7	109.7	108.9	106.3	113.1	111.0	123.1	107.7	106.5	101.4	125.6	96.0	102.3	99.3
1974 1st qtr.	103.0	55.6	105.3	111.0	105.6	120.0	103.0	128.1	102.9	104.9	100.2	124.0	85.6	88.6	97.4
1973 Aug	109.7	92	110.4	110	107	115	120	120	109	106	101	126	96	105	103
Sept	110.8	95	111.6	111	106	120	112	124	109	108	101	126	96	103	102
Oct.	111.3	94	112.0	111	108	116	115	126	110	108	102	127	95	107	99
Nov.	110.1	84	111.8	109	107	112	111	126	109	108	103	127	97	101	103
Dec.	106.3	77	107.1	107	104	111	107	117	105	103	99	123	96	98	96
1974 Jan.	100.0	69	100.8	113	105	126	100	128	98	101	97	119	82	81	92
Feb.	102.9	41	106.8	112	107	120	102	130	105	107	102	127	86	92	98
Mar.	106.1	57	108.3	109	105	114	107	127	106	106	102	126	89	93	102
Apr.	108.5	86	110.1	112	105	124	111	131	107	106	102	126	92	93	111
Nov.-Jan. (av.)	105.5	77	106.6	110	105	116	106	124	104	104	100	123	92	93	97
Feb.-April (av.)	105.8	61	108.4	111	106	119	107	129	106	106	102	126	89	93	104

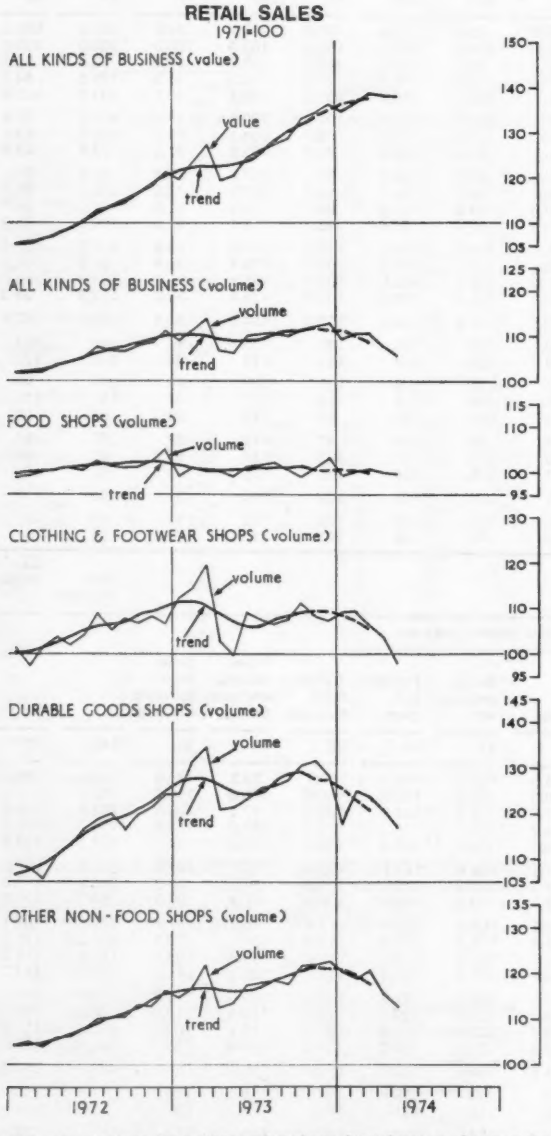
	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1969	100.3	100.4	100.0	100.4	100.2	103.0	100.4	103.7	102.7	105.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	102.0	96.2
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	91.4	89.4	97.7	102.3	100.7	103.0	105.4	107.7	106.4	109.8	103.0	97.3	100.6	102.9	103.9
1972	90.8	89.2	95.7	104.6	103.0	104.5	107.7	114.2	113.7	115.1	113.5	101.9	104.6	105.2	111.2
1973	99.5	97.3	106.1	109.6	108.1	101.0	113.8	126.3	125.0	128.2	130.2	112.8	111.3	107.5	117.8
1971 2nd qtr.	91.4	88.7	99.8	102.4	100.4	101.3	106.6	107.1	104.6	111.1	100.3	97.7	101.9	102.1	102.5
3rd qtr.	88.0	85.2	96.8	102.2	100.5	106.4	105.1	107.5	105.8	110.2	101.8	97.2	99.9	103.2	105.8
4th qtr.	84.7	81.7	94.1	102.2	100.7	105.2	104.9	108.7	108.3	109.4	106.5	97.3	100.6	105.3	108.0
1972 1st qtr.	81.3	79.2	87.9	100.3	96.9	103.1	107.0	105.5	106.8	103.5	110.8	98.2	97.7	106.9	103.1
2nd qtr.	91.1	91.1	91.3	104.1	102.8	103.5	106.9	115.5	114.2	117.6	113.9	101.1	103.1	107.6	111.7
3rd qtr.	91.8	90.5	95.9	105.9	105.1	104.4	107.7	112.7	112.5	113.0	111.5	103.0	106.2	101.6	115.2
4th qtr.	98.9	96.1	107.6	107.9	107.3	106.9	109.4	123.1	121.2	126.2	117.7	105.5	111.2	104.5	114.7
1973 1st qtr.	100.7	98.1	109.0	110.4	110.8	102.3	110.6	127.6	131.7	121.3	139.9	109.6	113.8	110.1	114.2
2nd qtr.	98.9	96.7	105.8	112.0	110.3	102.2	116.8	126.2	124.0	129.6	129.8	110.5	112.9	108.3	118.1
3rd qtr.	98.8	96.6	105.7	107.5	105.6	99.1	112.4	126.4	122.9	131.8	127.5	116.2	108.8	107.6	117.9
4th qtr.	99.4	98.0	104.1	108.5	105.6	100.0	115.6	124.9	121.5	130.2	123.5	114.9	109.7	104.0	121.1
1974 1st qtr.	90.5	85.7	105.6	97.4	95.5	88.5	102.4	114.6	104.8	129.9	114.6	107.6	99.2	99.3	110.8
1973 Aug.	96	94	100	107	105	99	113	127	124	130	124	115	109		116
Sept.	104	100	116	109	108	99	113	124	119	131	130	117	107		118
Oct.	99	99	97	109	105	102	118	127	124	132	127	115	113		128
Nov.	101	99	108	111	108	102	120	127	123	135	130	116	110		118
Dec.	98	96	107	105	104	98	109	120	118	124	113	114	106		117
1974 Jan.	85	81	99	90	87	84	96	108	98	122	107	102	93		110
Feb.	92	87	108	98	96	90	103	112	103	127	116	111	96		105
Mar.	94	89	109	105	104	92	109	124	113	141	121	110	109		117
Apr.	90	86	105	109	105	95	118	128	119	142	118	111	111		115
Nov.-Jan. (av.)	95	92	105	102	100	95	108	118	113	127	117	111	103		115
Feb.-April (av.)	92	87	107	104	102	92	110	121	112	137	118	111	105		112

Retail sales in May

The final seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in May is 105.4 (1971 = 100) showing, between April and May, a somewhat larger fall than the 1½ per cent provisionally estimated. The decline in the volume of trade between the two months is now estimated at 2-2½ per cent, about the same as between March and April, although this latter fall may have been exaggerated by pre-Budget spending in March. Between April and May there were again falls in each of the major non-food components.

In the three months March to May, the average volume of retail sales was some 1½ per cent below the average level in the first two months of the year, when trade had already fallen back from the higher levels at the end of last year.

In the first five months of the year, the average volume of sales was 2¼ per cent below the average level in the second half of last year. Within the total, sales by food shops were 1½ per cent down. Sales by clothing and footwear shops were 3 per cent down, by durable goods shops 6 per cent down, and by 'other non-food' shops (which include department stores and mail-order businesses) 2 per cent down.



The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked • which are of five weeks. The May 1974 sales period was the four weeks from 28 April 1974 to 25 May 1974. The corresponding period in 1973 was from 29 April 1973 to 26 May 1973.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

TABLE 1 Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1971 prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	105.8	101.5	109.0	105	115	109
1973	110.7	101.0	117.7	109	127	118
1972 1st quarter	102.1	99.7	103.9	100	107	104
2nd quarter	104.6	101.0	107.1	104	114	107
3rd quarter	107.2	101.9	111.1	108	118	110
4th quarter	109.5	103.3	114.0	107	122	114
1973 1st quarter	111.8	100.5	120.0	116	131	118
2nd quarter	108.0	100.5	113.4	104	122	115
3rd quarter	110.5	101.6	117.0	108	127	118
4th quarter	112.3	101.4	120.4	109	130	122
1974 1st quarter	110.1	100.0	117.4	108	122	120
1973 March•	114.0	100.6	123.8	120	135	122
April	106.9	100.4	111.6	103	121	112
May	106.5	99.4	111.6	100	122	113
June•	110.1	101.4	116.4	109	123	117
July	110.6	101.9	116.8	108	126	118
August	110.8	102.2	117.0	107	126	118
September•	110.2	100.8	117.0	108	128	118
October	111.7	99.3	120.7	111	131	121
November	112.3	101.1	120.5	109	132	122
December•	112.9	103.2	120.0	108	129	123
1974 January	109.5	99.3	116.9	109	118	120
February	110.3	100.1	117.7	109	125	119
March•	110.4	100.5	117.6	107	123	120
April	107.9	99.9	113.6	104	121	116
May	105.4	99.6	109.6	98	117	112
1973 Dec.-Feb. 1974	111.1	101.0	118.3	109	124	121
1974 Mar.-May	108.1	100.0	113.9	103	120	117
Percentage increase	−2.7	−1.0	−3.7	−5	−2	−3

TABLE 2 Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional Estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	112.0	108.9	114.2	112	118	114
1973	126.9	122.8	129.9	128	136	128
1972 1st quarter	106.0	104.7	106.9	105	109	107
2nd quarter	109.1	106.3	111.2	110	115	110
3rd quarter	113.9	110.1	116.6	116	121	115
4th quarter	118.9	114.6	122.1	119	128	122
1973 1st quarter	123.6	115.4	129.6	131	138	126
2nd quarter	121.7	119.6	123.2	121	128	123
3rd quarter	127.6	124.4	129.8	128	135	129
4th quarter	134.7	131.6	136.9	134	142	137
1974 1st quarter	136.9	134.5	138.7	140	135	139
1973 March•	127.2	117.3	134.3	136	143	131
April	119.5	118.0	120.6	118	126	120
May	120.4	119.3	121.2	116	127	122
June•	124.5	121.1	127.0	128	130	126
July	126.1	122.3	128.8	127	134	128
August	127.4	124.3	129.7	127	135	129
September•	128.9	126.3	130.7	130	137	129
October	133.0	128.5	136.3	135	140	135
November	134.5	131.3	136.9	134	143	136
December•	136.2	134.4	137.5	134	142	138
1974 January	134.8	133.2	136.0	138	130	137
February	136.7	133.9	138.8	142	137	138
March•	138.8	136.0	140.8	140	137	142
April	138.4	136.7	139.6	140	136	141
May	138.0	138.6	137.6	133	134	141
1973 Dec.-Feb. 1974	135.9	133.9	137.4	138	136	138
1974 Mar.-May	138.4	137.0	139.4	138	136	141
Percentage increase	1.8	2.3	1.5	–	–	3

The press notice giving the *provisional* estimates of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales for June and the increase in the value of sales compared with a year earlier will be published later this month.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in May

New credit advanced by retailers and finance houses totalled £202 million in May (in seasonally adjusted terms), continuing the slight upward trend of recent months. In the latest three months taken together lending amounted to £594 million, which was 2 per cent less than in the three months December-February. Advances by finance houses, were 8 per cent down between the two periods, while lending by retailers showed a small increase of 2 per cent.

Average weekly sales of goods by retailers on instalment credit agreements were slightly less in May than in March or April, but in the three months March-May were 2 per cent more on average than in December-February. On this comparison, durable goods shops sales were 5 per cent down but this decrease was more than offset by increases of 10 per cent in sales by department stores and 4 per cent in sales by other instalment credit retailers.

Debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers decreased by a further £21 million in May bringing the total decrease during the March-May period to £46 million, the same as in the preceding three months. The debt owing to finance houses decreased by £48 million in the latest three months while that owing to retailers increased slightly. At the end of May the total outstanding on all instalment credit agreements with finance houses and retailers was £2,352 million (not seasonally adjusted), 5 per cent more than a year ago.

TABLE 1 Hire-Purchase and other instalment credit business seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1969	1,587	−20	701	−21	886	1
1970	1,735	84	822	58	913	26
1971	2,053	240	990	165	1,063	75
1972	2,497	424	1,222	296	1,275	128
1973	2,873	438	1,455	332	1,418	106
1972 2nd quarter	612	108	304	75	308	33
3rd quarter	640	123	309	75	331	48
4th quarter	670	106	336	89	334	17
1973 1st quarter	769	176	402	136	367	40
2nd quarter	668	80	330	54	338	26
3rd quarter	721	109	369	85	352	24
4th quarter	715	73	354	57	361	16
1974 1st quarter	581	−68	236	−52	345	−16
1973 October	249	34	123	22	126	12
November	246	29	126	25	120	4
December	220	10	105	10	115	—
1974 January	198	−34	82	−20	116	−14
February	188	−22	77	−17	111	−5
March	195	−12	77	−15	118	3
April	197	−13	80	−17	117	4
May	202	−21	87	−16	115	−5
1973 Dec.-Feb. 1974	606	−46	264	−27	342	−19
1974 March-May	594	−46	244	−48	350	2
Percentage increase	−2		−8		2	
Debt outstanding at 31 December 1973 (unadjusted)	—	2,485	—	1,638	—	847

† Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2 Retailers' instalment credit sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1969	111	100	113	117
1970	121	112	119	128
1971	134	138	138	131
1972	158	162	157	155
1973	176	166	182	183
1972 2nd quarter	153	163	157	146
3rd quarter	164	167	164	162
4th quarter	165	166	155	166
1973 1st quarter	183	177	187	184
2nd quarter	168	159	175	174
3rd quarter	174	163	183	182
4th quarter	180	163	181	191
1974 1st quarter	172	117	178	209
1973 October	188	168	196	210
November	181	168	188	189
December•	174	156	162	185
1974 January	174	111	164	217
February	167	113	173	202
March•	176	126	193	207
April	174	123	168	208
May	172	119	183	206
1973 Dec.-Feb. 1974 av.	171	129	166	200
1974 March-May av.	174	123	182	207
Percentage increase	2	−5	10	4

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consists of four weeks except those marked • which are of five weeks. The period covered by May 1974 sales was the four weeks from 28 April 1974 to 25 May 1974. The corresponding period in 1973 was from 29 April 1973 to 26 May 1973.

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the four weeks ended 25 May 1974.

Distributors' Earnings submitted	£
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	60,957
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	25,591
	86,548
High cost films (including newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	130,364
	216,912
Films under 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)	60,362
	277,274

Levy Collections paid to the Agency by HM Customs and Excise to 4 June 1974 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the four weeks ended 25 May 1974 — 407,000

The Seventh Interim Allocation for the seventeenth year will be at the rate of 55 per cent.

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Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional index of production for April 1974 is 168. This is 8 points lower than the index for March 1974 and at the same level as April 1973.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on April 1973 shown in brackets are: textiles 289 (+9 points); clothing 124 (−9); engineering and metals 107 (−15); food, drink and tobacco 114 (−13); timber and furniture 165 (+14); mineral products 174 (+17); other manufacturing industries 261 (+31); gas, electricity and water 201 (−18).

Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

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PQ 351 Photographic and document copying equipment for first quarter 1974
PQ 353 Surgical instruments and appliances for fourth quarter 1973
PQ 361 Electrical machinery for fourth quarter 1973
PQ 399.12 Miscellaneous metal goods for fourth quarter 1973
PQ 461.2 Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods for fourth quarter 1973
PQ 485 Newspapers and periodicals for fourth quarter 1973

Annual

1971 Census of Production Reports (price including postage shown in brackets):

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PA 482.1 Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases (27p)
PA 492 Linoleum, plastics floorcoverings, leathercloth, etc. (27p)
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Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext 2793; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 28 June 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Long White Trail	BR/E 37538/30/6/79	32	25 June	Monarch Film Corporation Ltd.	Novavette Ltd.
The Hot Girls	BR/E 37541/30/6/79	39	25 June	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Baskform Ltd.
Movietone News 2351	BR/E 37257/30/6/79	8	28 June	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2351A	BR/E 37258/30/6/79	7	28 June	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Silent One	EC 37542/30/6/79	119	26 June	Variety Film Distributors Ltd.	Ste. Nlle des ETS Gaumont, Paris, Trianon Productions, Paris and Meduza Distribuzione, Rome
Line Up and Lay Down	EC 37543/30/6/79	83	26 June	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Societe Nouvelle De Doublage, St-Ouen and Naxos Film, Rome
			FOREIGN		
Mame	F 37536	117	25 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Inc.
Ireland Ours	F 37537	15	25 June	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Anthony Gilkison Associates Ltd., London and Louis Marcus Documentary Film Productions, Dublin
The Bloody Fists	F 37539	97	25 June	Excelsior Film Distributors	Empire Cinema Centre, Hong Kong
Prison Girls	F 37540	77	25 June	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	United Production Inc.
Dirty O'Neil	F 37544	79	26 June	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	American International Productions

Amendments to the Register:
On 24 June 1974 the registration number of the film 'Diary of A Nymphomaniac' registered on 14 March 1974 was amended to EC 37360/17/3/79.
On 27 June 1974 the registration number of the film 'Nurses On The Job' registered on 30 May 1974 was amended to EC 37497/2/6/79 and the name of maker corrected to: TV13 Fernseh- und Film GmbH of Munich.

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	20 June 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	18 Apr. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	6 June 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure:	
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	6 June 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	13 June 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	30 May 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	30 May 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	27 June 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	13 June 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
cinema admissions and takings (M)	20 June 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1974
household consumption (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	27 June 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	13 June 1974
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	23 May 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	6 June 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	13 June 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	23 May 1974
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	23 May 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	27 June 1974
estimated figures (M)	13 June 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	23 May 1974
Office development permits (Q)	16 May 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value: analysis of trends (Q)	16 May 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	27 June 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	This week
provisional figures	13 June 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	20 June 1974
stocks (M)	13 June 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	16 May 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	6 June 1974
retail (M)	13 June 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1974
carpet sales (M)	2 May 1974
cotton industry production (M)	28 Mar. 1974
hosiery production (M)	21 Mar. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	This week
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	20 June 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	28 Mar. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	27 June 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	13 June 1974

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	This week
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	9 May 1974
ECGD local offices	23 May 1974
Guide to Departments	6 June 1974
Official Receivers' offices	13 June 1974
Programme of trade promotions	2 May 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	27 June 1974

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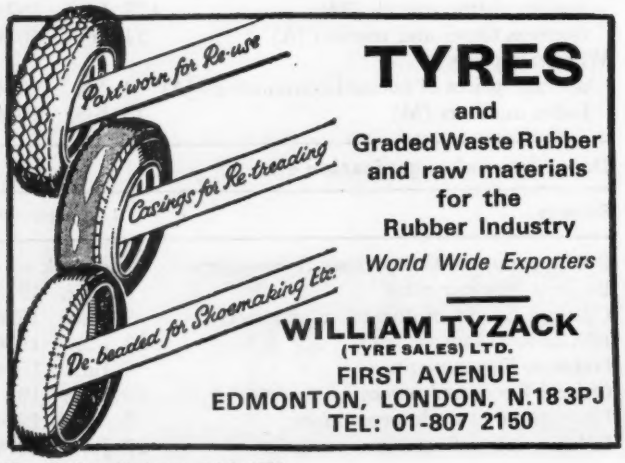

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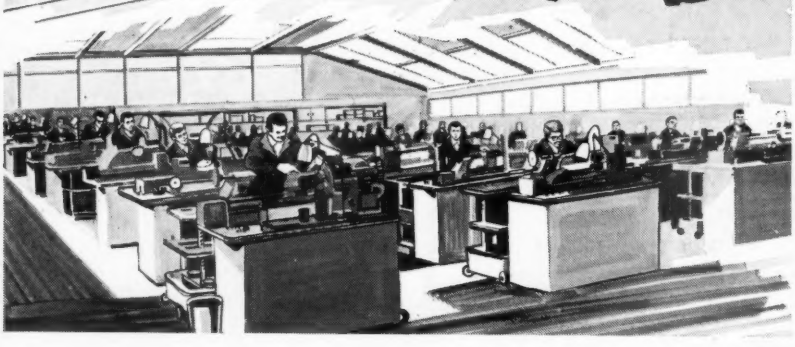
How The Industrial Expansion Teams will work for your company.



1 You contact us. There's an Industrial Expansion Team in each of the Areas for Expansion. In Scotland, Wales, Northern and North West England, Yorkshire and Humberside and the South West.

Send us the coupon for our information booklets, or ring us if you would like to arrange a meeting.

2 We send you information. Our two information booklets 'Areas for Expansion' and 'Incentives for Industry' will tell you about the opportunities available in all the Areas; and about the help with finance for the firms that move or expand there.

3 We talk to you. When you're ready, call us to arrange a meeting either in London or in the Area of your choice. You'll find we can give you expert advice on where to make your company grow.

4 We show you round. When you want to look more closely at an Area we will show you the ready-built factories which you can rent or buy. Or, if you want a factory purpose-built to your own specifications, we can show you suitable sites.

We can tell you all about transport and communications facilities to reach your markets at home and abroad.

We can link you with essential services.

5 We help arrange the finances. If you decide to expand in an Area, you'll find there is substantial government assistance.

Depending on where you choose, you can get grants of up to 22% on new buildings, plant and machinery.

Where new jobs are being created we can also help through interest relief grants or loans on concessionary terms.

And you can still qualify for further grants towards your costs of moving existing plant and stores.

Ask the Industrial Expansion Team about all the help available.

SPECIAL HELP FOR SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The Areas for Expansion also have opportunities for service industries and offices.

Depending on where they choose, firms moving to the Areas for Expansion can get *up to 5 years rent-free* office space, plus generous removal grants.

The Industrial Expansion Teams have all the details.

There's an Industrial Expansion Team near you. Contact us today at one of the numbers given here. Or use the coupon below or our 24-hour answer-service for our free booklets 'Incentives for Industry' and 'Areas for Expansion'.

Headquarters. London, tel: 01-834 2255 ext. 88
(24-hour answer-service for booklet enquiries only – 01-834 2026)

Scotland. Glasgow, tel: 041-248 2855

Wales. Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)

Northern Region. Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 27575 (STD code 0632)

North West. Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171

Yorkshire & Humberside. Tel: Leeds 38232 (STD code 0532)

East Midlands. Tel: Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)

West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111

South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)

Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 104 or 61

London & South East. London, tel: 01-828 4355 ext. 50

Northern Ireland. Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232) or London 01-493 0601

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU

Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion

Name_____

Position in Company_____

Company_____

Nature of Business_____

Address_____

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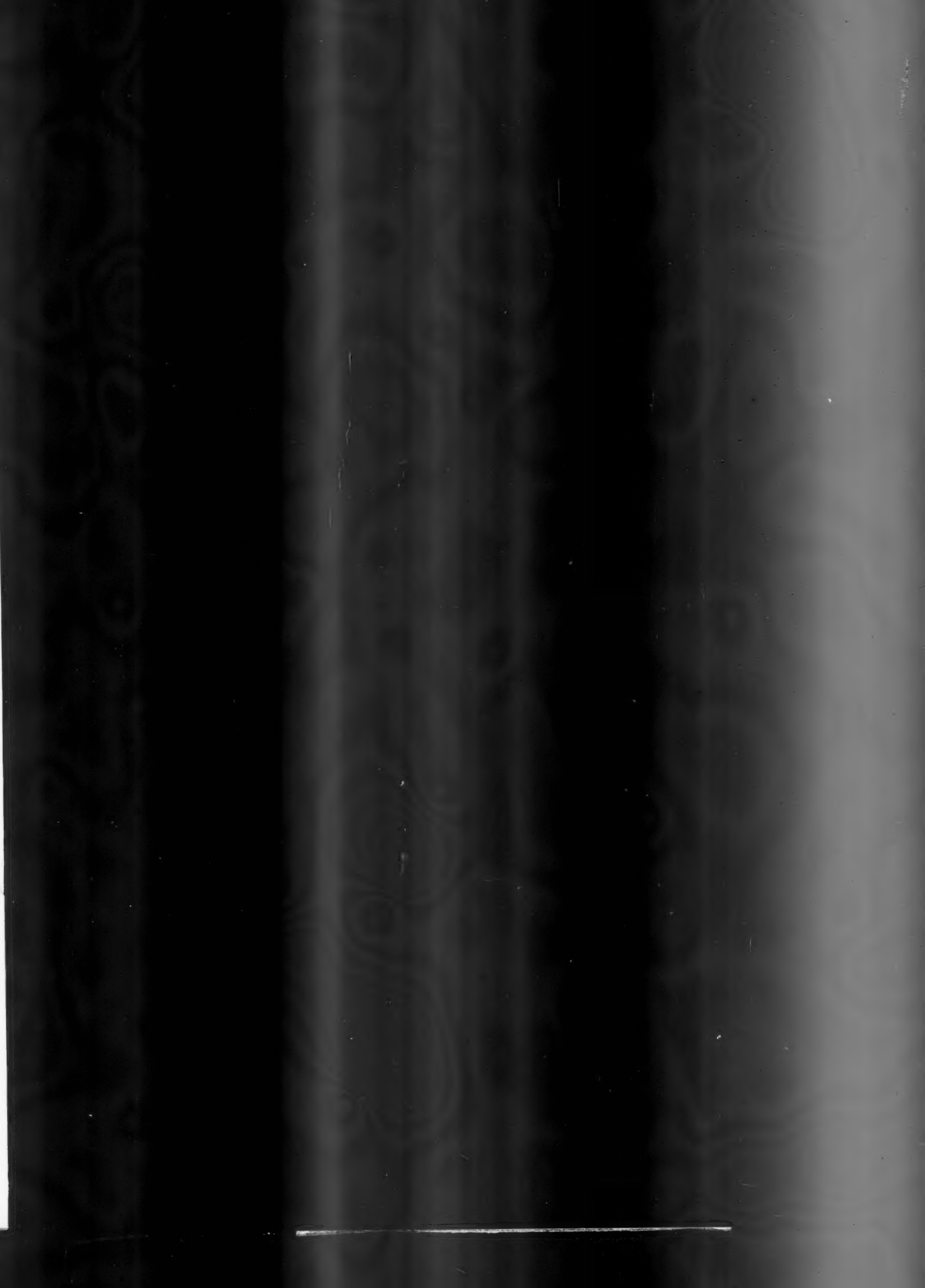
The Areas for Expansion

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